

THE TIMES

TUESDAY APRIL 22 1986

(25p)

EEC toughens sanctions against Libya

EEC foreign ministers decided to reduce the numbers of Libyan diplomats in Europe to a minimum and confine them to capital cities.

Visa restrictions for Libyans will be tightened and any Libyan expelled from one EEC nation will automatically be barred from all others.

Fears are growing among businessmen that Middle East contracts will be lost because of British involvement in the raid on Libya.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, said he would support the "simultaneous" abolition of the Warsaw Pact and Nato.

From Richard Owen, Luxembourg

The EEC yesterday agreed to harden its measures against the Gaddafi regime by reducing the number of Libyan diplomats in Europe to a minimum and confining them to capital cities.

It also gave warning of the need to prevent an escalation of the military conflict in Libya.

EEC member states are to reduce their diplomatic representation in Tripoli, and will review the selling of subsidised EEC foodstuffs such as butter, milk and beef to Libya.

Non-official Libyans such as teachers, journalists and students will also come under review to identify "trouble-makers".

The new measures strengthen anti-Libyan sanctions adopted at emergency EEC meetings last week in The Hague and Paris. The package worked out by EEC foreign ministers at Luxembourg yesterday was not as tough as Britain had wanted.

It was only agreed after Greece, which had initially been reluctant, joined the majority. Mr Theodoros Pangalos had telephoned Athens to get the approval of Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister.

An important new provision is that any Libyan expelled from one EEC member state for terrorist activities would automatically be banned from all other member states.

In theory, this amounts to a Community-wide policy refusing shelter to proven Arab

terrorists. The move is coupled with new and stricter visa restrictions, details of which have been referred to a working group of experts.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said the EEC had "gone decisively down the road" towards the 10 point European Charter for Action he had proposed.

But it remains unclear how many European diplomats will be withdrawn from Tripoli and how many Libyans will have to leave Europe. Greece and Spain pointed out that they already had minimum representation in Tripoli and that there were only a handful of Libyan diplomats in Athens and Madrid.

Mr Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister and current president of the Council of Ministers, said the package was a flexible one to be applied on a case-by-case basis. Its implementation would depend on the "national situation" of individual member states.

The EEC group of experts on terrorism is to review the status by late May of diplomatic privileges and immunity. Mr van den Broek said. He said the new measures were a signal not only to Libya but also to other countries which might wish to be involved in terrorism.

Sir Geoffrey noted that the People's Bureau in London had been closed for two years, and that the number of both

Libyan visitors and students in Britain had been reduced to a tenth of previous numbers since 1983.

He said there was now a wider perception — "though perhaps not universally shared" — of People's Bureau as the command posts of terrorism and an awareness that Libyan diplomats in the bureaux constituted a threat to the security of citizens in European countries.

Mr van den Broek said that Libyan diplomats would in future have to obtain prior permission before being allowed to travel outside the European cities in which they were stationed.

On unpublicized sales of EEC food to Libya at an estimated subsidy of £7 million, Sir Geoffrey said the EEC should avoid giving Libya any economic benefits, and Britain wanted a ban on export credits. But economic sanctions had not been effective in the past.

Implementation of the anti-terrorism measures will be discussed on Thursday in The Hague by EEC interior ministers, including Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary. Sir Geoffrey said the EEC moves would go a long way toward persuading the US that Europe meant business in taking non-military action.

West German delegation sources said that as the EEC ministers were meeting Bonn had taken steps to withdraw its commercial and cultural attaches from Tripoli.

Tomorrow

Big profits for the small man?

JAGUAR

The Government's self-off of the nationalized industries has brought a bonanza in the City. Has the small investor had his rightful share?

Portfolio Gold

There is £4,000 to be won in The Times Portfolio Gold competition today, and the weekly prize on Saturday will be £16,000, double the usual amount as there was no winner last weekend.

The total prize money to be won this week is £40,000.

Yesterday's £4,000 prize was shared between three readers — details, page 3.

You will need the new Portfolio Gold card to play the game. Details of where to obtain one if you have any difficulty getting one from your newsagent appear on page 3.

Portfolio Gold list, page 21; how to play, information service, page 16.

Banker quits

The Bank of Israel governor is to resign after a report blamed him and others for the 1983 stocks collapse.

Public reassured, page 7

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Arab held in bomb inquiry

By Stewart Tisdler, Crime reporter

A third Arab was questioned by detectives from Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch yesterday in connection with the attempt last week to place a time bomb on an El Al jet carrying 400 passengers and crew.

The man, held in London, was taken to Paddington Green police station as another man was released. Both were held under The Prevention of Terrorism Act and are believed to be associates of Nezar Hindawi, aged 35, the Jordanian arrested last Friday.

There were strong indications last night that Mr Hindawi is shortly to be charged.

Miss Murphy, Mr Hindawi's pregnant girlfriend, has been freed by police who have said they believe she was duped into carrying the hold-all containing the bomb.

As forensic examination of the bomb continued, police said yesterday that the explosive had come from an eastern bloc country although not the Soviet Union.

It is believed the source may have been Czechoslovakia. A large amount of eastern bloc material is used in the Middle East and has been linked to terrorist attacks.

Berlin bomb arrest

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

An unnamed Palestinian, travelling on a Jordanian passport, has been arrested in West Berlin on suspicion of taking part in a bomb attack on a Berlin discotheque on April 5, it was announced in West Berlin yesterday.

The attack killed an American soldier and a Berlin girl of Turkish origin, and injured more than 200 people.

Police said they found in the man's flat in West Berlin documents indicating that a further bomb attack was being planned. He was picked up on Sunday at an identity parade before 100 people who were in the discotheque.

Counterfeit runners upset Marathon computer

By Michael Coleman

Pirate runners wearing fake numbers and bar codes threw this year's London Marathon organisers into disarray.

The marathon sticklers made strikingly accurate copies of the numbers and bar codes which had been sent to the lucky 25,272 people accepted to run. The bar codes were read by computers at the finishing line.

However, in some cases, the bar code from a supermarket can of baked beans had been

Libya raid may lose contracts

By Richard Dowden

There are growing fears among British businessmen in the Middle East that they will lose contracts as a result of British involvement in the bombing of Libya last week. The United Arab Emirates has already cancelled a trade promotion week in London in protest and Dr Abdul Rahman al-Zamil, Saudi Arabian Deputy Minister of Commerce, has called off a visit to London scheduled to begin yesterday.

The Arab-British Chamber of Commerce, which was organizing the UAE Week exhibition, scheduled to open today at Kensington Town Hall, said that the raid would undermine relations between Britain and the Arab world.

Mr Seif al-Jarawan, Minister of Economy and Commerce for the UAE, was to have led a 30-strong delegation to Britain for the week and some 60 UAE companies were to be represented. The UAE also cancelled the annual meeting of the Joint UAE-British Economic Commission, and withdrew its members, led by Mr Rashid Abdullah, the Foreign Minister.

González calls early elections

From Harry Debelins, Madrid

Señor Felipe González, Spain's Socialist Prime Minister, decided last night to dissolve Parliament and call for early elections on Sunday, June 22, four months before his four-year mandate would have expired.

The chief Government spokesman and Minister of Culture, Señor Javier Solana, revealed the decision last night after a special Cabinet session and an extraordinary

Radical shake-up plan proposed for GPs and dentists

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Radical proposals to shake up the work practices of family doctors and dentists were canvassed by the Government yesterday in a discussion document on primary health care.

They include making GPs retire at 70 and introducing a performance related contract. At the same time, proposals to provide better and more local management for the 50,000 community nurses in England, with district nurses being given new rights to prescribe a limited range of dressings, ointments and sprays, and to use their skills in administering pain relief to the terminally ill, were published in a separate report on the future of community nursing services.

In what the Government claimed was the first comprehensive review of all the health services provided outside hospitals, ministers are also inviting comments on ways to provide more information for patients about family doctor services and suggestions for a quicker and easier complaints system. It is also proposed to make changing doctors easier.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, is allowing until the end of the year for comments on the proposals, and is to hold a series of public meetings to debate them.

Pomp and pageantry mark birthday salute



The Queen, with Miss Sarah Ferguson and the Duke of Edinburgh, acknowledging greetings from the Palace balcony.

Queen of music and flowers

By Alan Hamilton

Sixty is an arbitrary step in the paces of our natural span, but by decree of her family and her people that milestone on the Queen's path of life was yesterday garlanded with both ceremony and affection. Not since King George V have we enjoyed a reigning monarch attain threescore.

Nor have we in memory enjoyed a monarch so determined to be visible. Neither squally rain nor the lurking shadow of terrorism in the wake of the Libyan raid could deter the Queen from showing herself to her well-wishers in the streets of Windsor, the forecourt of Buckingham Palace, and the lively piazza of Covent Garden.

She asked specifically that security precautions should not intrude between her and the many thousands who turned out to see her. But the precautions were there, and massively so despite their discretion: before her passage through Windsor police lifted manhole covers and even broken paving stones, poked in the soil of window boxes and dotted the rooftops with binoculars and rifles.

Her day began, as it always does, with a pipers' band at Windsor Castle rousing her to celebration. Close by, at St George's Chapel, a capacity congregation of 1,100, including friends, politicians, past and present staff, estate workers and an inordinate number of her close and less immediate family, assembled within England's finest monument to Perpendicular architecture to join her in a service of thanksgiving.

Forty-five of her closest relations filled the ornate quire stalls with their majestic ornaments of the Order of the Garter: Windsors spanning four generations from Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother to Prince William, who bobbed up and down in his staid all her four children and two other of her grandchildren, Peter and Zara Phillips; the Dukes and Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent with their combined offspring of six; the Ogilvies with their daughter, and Prince and Princess Michael of Kent with their family of two.

Among them, more distant cousins of the Queen: Harewoods, Abel-Smiths, Lady Saiton, Captain Alexander Ramsay and the Duke of Fife, more shadowy players at the very edge of the royal stage, along with several of the Duke of Edinburgh's kin from the heart of old German nobility, Prince and Princess

Continued on page 3, col 1

River hunt for clues on killer

By Peter Davenport

Teams of police in four counties yesterday began searching the banks of the River Trent for clues of the killer of Sarah Harper, aged 10.

Officers on horseback, backed up by dog-handlers and colleagues on foot and in dinghies, combed miles of the river in an attempt to find clothing Sarah was wearing when last seen, but which were not recovered with her body.

They are anxious to trace her blue anorak, pink skirt, and shoes to pinpoint the exact spot where her body was dumped in the river.

Yesterday's search in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, also included tributaries of the Trent, such as the Rivers Soar and Derwent.

Experts from the Severn Water Authority were also trying to help police by working out the rate of flow of the rivers, swollen by heavy rain in the last week.

Mr Michael Sweeney, operations controller for the authority, said yesterday: "Three rivers come together within about three miles of where the body was found. It is a complicated river system, but we should be able to do some calculations which will at least limit the possibilities."

The most intense search yesterday was by 50 officers along an eight-mile stretch of the Trent in Nottinghamshire upstream from the spot where Sarah's body was found at the weekend near Wilford.

The post-mortem examination was still continuing yesterday. Police were unable to say how the little girl died, although she had been sexually and physically assaulted.

Det. Supt. John Stanthorpe, in charge of the murder inquiry, said yesterday that police had still found no one who had seen Sarah since she left the corner shop near her home in Morley, Leeds, on March 26.

He said the killer may have been someone visiting the Morley area in connection with his employment.



Parliament, page 4

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PARLIAMENT APRIL 21 1986

NHS review

Airport security

Education

Extensive discussions on future form of primary health care

COMMONS

In an effort to improve the service given by doctors, dentists and others in the primary health care services, the Government has issued a discussion document to form the basis of extensive consultations. Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Commons in a statement.

The document suggested, he said, the introduction of a good practice allowance which would reward those doctors providing the highest standards of service and would act as an incentive to others. This was in line with a recommendation of the Royal College of General Practitioners.

The document proposed a flexible retirement system and an end to the 24-hour retirement rule whereby doctors were able to retire and rejoin the service within 24 hours, collect a lump sum payment and in some cases draw both pension and pay in full.

The Government was anxious to attract younger doctors to inner cities and the document discussed adjusting the allowances for practice premises in inner cities to compensate for their higher costs.

On dental services, the document outlined ways in which patients could be more sure of getting the full range of national health service treatment. To help patients choose their dentist, it suggested that restrictions on advertising might be further relaxed.

The Government also believed that pharmacists should play a larger part in providing primary care services. The pharmacist should be enabled to advise doctors and patients on the use of medicines.

Consultations on the proposals would last until the end of the year. Many services were of a high standard, but the Government believed that further improvements were possible. For that reason, it had embarked upon the first overall review for 40 years.

Mr Frank Dobson, chief Opposition spokesman on health, said the most satisfactory services were concentrated in inner city areas, some very rural areas and also rundown areas of heavy industry which combined the worst characteristics of both.

The Government was right to seek an increase in the involvement of the pharmaceutical profession in day-to-day health care but paid no heed to the conflict between objective professional advice and making money out of the sale of drugs.

Conservative supporters of the idea of more cross-the-counter sales of drugs should also remember that the proposal transferred the cost from the NHS to the patient. That no doubt was why the Treasury liked the idea.

Labour believed that the general standard of primary care should be brought up to the standard of the best. Everyone in primary care should in future play a much greater role in promoting good health by a team approach.

Family practitioner committees or whoever succeeded to their function should take on a more positive role of monitoring the health of their area and making and implementing positive plans to improve it.

Mr Fowler said the Government welcomed reports that the Labour Party accepted the principle of the selected list and the principle of prescription charges as well. That was a sensible move on Labour's part.

Resources for primary care had increased under this Government by something like 24 per cent in real terms. The family practitioner service now cost £4 billion compared with £2 billion in 1979-80. There had been significant increases in the number of doctors and dentists.

Mr Fowler shared the view that there was a special need for high quality service in the inner cities.



Boyes: Advertising may lead to wrong choice

Mr Robert McCreindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) said it had become unjustifiably difficult and cumbersome to transfer from one doctor to another. If there were now to be proposals to make that easier on the basis of adjusting the remuneration package of doctors and advertising alternative services, that would be widely welcomed by the general public.

Mr Fowler: Yes, I think it will. Changing doctor is already reasonably straightforward. I hope the proposals we have set out will make it even easier. It also sets out the principle that the public have the right to the maximum information about the GPs who treat them.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley Hill, L) asked if there would be legislation during this Parliament, and if Mr Fowler had finally buried his proposals to cash limit the family practitioner service.

Mr Fowler said the Government had not made proposals on cash limiting the family practitioner service.

After the consultation period the Government would want to have direct negotiations with the professions and there would be the prospect of legislation or a White Paper. It would be unwise to say that no legislation could come in the lifetime of this Government.

Mr Roger Sims (Chislehurst, C) asked for an explanation of the increased role seen for pharmacists.

Mr Fowler: We will be issuing special leaflets which will set out a summary of the proposals. They are being published today.

We would like to see pharmacists playing a greater part in advising the public on their health care rather than doing some of the traditional things like supervising dispensing which in many ways could be done in a different way.

Mr Robin Maxwell-Hyslop (Tiverton, C) said there was a need to look at rural areas where people needed to go to work instead of wasting working time trying to get to dispensers. Doctors visiting patients could ill-afford to provide drugs free but could not get payment for drugs they left with patients.

Mr Fowler: Although we are clearly seeking to put more concentration on inner cities, we are seeking to have meetings in some rural areas to get an insight into their problems. I agree about the importance of general practitioner dispensing.

Mr Roland Boyes (Houghton and Washington, Lab.) The Government says the public is entitled to more information about the type of service. That smells of some of us like advertising.

Many of us are worried that people will choose their doctor on the basis of quality of advertising rather than on quality of service. Will someone monitor and control the amount of advertising a doctor may use?

Mr Fowler: It is open to organizations to put forward views about how far the process should go and some would seek rather wider advertising than is at present possible.

Our general principle is that the public is entitled to the maximum information. Later he said that the latest information was that 515 doctors in general practice were in their seventies, 74 were in their eighties and two were in their nineties.

We think that present arrangements are out of date (he added) and were put forward at a time when the need was to enable elderly doctors to continue in practice.

Parliament today Commons (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on housing and transport. Lords (2.30): Family Law Bill, second reading; Legal Aid (Scotland) Bill, third reading; Patents, Designs and Marks Bill, report stage.

AIR TRAVEL

Fears were expressed by MPs about security against terrorists at Heathrow airport's Terminal 4, but Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons he was satisfied with the attention given to security by the British Airports Authority at the terminal which was one of the most advanced from the security point of view in the world.

There could never be 100 per cent certainty about preventive measures and there would be a need for constant vigilance and, no doubt, future refinements, he said at question time.

Security measures at British airports had been stepped up in the last few days. He had spent a good deal of time at security arrangements at London Heathrow in January and Terminal 4 in particular.

Mr Eric Forth (Mid Worcestershire, C) said he found the answer reassuring. But horrific scenes had appeared around Terminal 4 and the appearance of a bomb which some people had had to it.

He wanted reassurance that

these stories would be taken seriously and investigated.

What steps (he asked) are being taken to examine hand-held baggage and baggage destined for aircraft cargo holds to ensure that there will be no repetition of certain disastrous events which have taken place in aircraft around the world?

Mr Spicer: It is our first aim to ensure that British airports are as secure in future as in the past. Some of the stories have been misplaced. One particular newspaper claimed to have broken security. In fact the journalist had to go through security before they were able to take their pictures.

Mr John Cartwright (Woolwich, SDP) spoke of reports that security staff at Heathrow were not happy with the operation of the X-ray facilities. He apparently failed to detect explosives at the airport last week.

What action (he asked) will be taken on the view of the staff that the only effective method of detection is a thorough hand search?

Mr Spicer said that was a substantial point of view in the present state of the art. The X-ray facilities (he said) have their inadequacies. But the

system as a whole worked well at Heathrow last week.

Mr Terence Higgins (Worthing, C) asked if airlines were using security checks on passengers going into aircraft holds.

Mr Spicer said one could not be totally happy about anything but there were procedures for dealing with hold baggage.

We use these procedures (he said) as they are applied. Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe and Nantwich, Lab.) asked if the operation at Heathrow last week was successful was that a hand-held search revealed a discrepancy between the weight and contents of passengers' cases?

Was the minister right in saying he was happy about existing arrangements? If there were insufficient staff and they were unable to be equipped with the proper help, this sort of thing would surely happen again.

Mr Spicer said a number of factors led to the detection of the bomb. The airport was not a closed area. There had been double systems of checking. Other airlines in addition to BA had similar procedures and they believed that a similar

circumstance would have been detected.

Mr Terence Dickson (Hayes and Harlington, C) 1 disagreed with the minister. Security failed at Heathrow and it was only the extra precautions taken by BA which saved a disastrous situation. Can the minister assure us that commercial viability will not take precedence over passenger safety and security at the airport?

Mr Spicer: I can give him that assurance. But a balance must be struck between passengers' convenience and the needs of security. At times of high tension, security needs must be paramount.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) wanted a guarantee that no one-operated tube trains would be able to enter the extension into Heathrow airport.

Would Mr Spicer go even further and ask London Regional Transport to put guards in each carriage on these tube trains?

Mr Spicer said he could not give any such guarantee, but could easily see the security aspects of trains entering the airport would be closely watched.

Pointing way to tourist attractions

MOTORING

Experiments with the new white and brown tourist attraction signs in Kent and Nottinghamshire had been most successful and the signs would be introduced throughout England.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during Commons questions.

Information was being sent today to local authorities and others about the signs, which would be allowed on motorways. On other roads there could be lower thresholds. The scheme would benefit tourists and the attractions.

Mr Gregory Knight (North Dorset, C) said the department should be congratulated on the speed with which it had dealt with this matter.

What were the implications for expenditure? Who would pay for the new signs? Mr Bottomley said in general attraction operators would pay for them. Local authorities could contribute but he did not expect to see increased public spending.

Mr Robert Key (Salisbury, C) did not want the department to go overboard with standardisation of signs which might be provided adequately by local business.

It was not only tourist sites that people wanted to know about. They were interested in village shops in rural areas, too. Mr Bottomley said he was not sure they wished to advertise every village shop from motorways, but it was important to allow signs to be put up and paid for by attraction operators.

Postponing new examination is not an option

EDUCATION

The Alliance has accused Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, of lack of leadership, incompetence and insensitivity during Commons debate on education.

The charges were levelled at him by Mr Clement Freud (North East Cambridgeshire, L) who opened the Commons debate on a technical education bill.

It was 18 carat nonsense to say that education was suffering from a shortage of resources or that everything in education could be put right if more money was spent.

If there was to be a deal which was fair to teachers, taxpayers, ratepayers, employers, parents and above all children it must link pay and duties together once and for all.

One of the disadvantages some children faced in inner city areas was the attitude which a minority of their teachers had and the attitude which some members of the local education authorities that ran those areas had as well.

The main credit for what had been achieved on the circular teacher training, the links between industry and education, parent power, examination reform and the drive to raise the quality of education in all schools to the level achieved in the best schools should go to the Secretary of State. He had carried through a major programme of reforms.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education, said schools did not have the level of resources for the job they were being asked to do. The Secretary of State had admitted that teachers were underpaid.

On top of the problem of resources (he went on) we have a crisis of morale. For well over a year most children's education has been disrupted in one way or another, leaving pupils uncertain, parents anxious and teachers demoralized and alienated. Too many of our schools now exist in an atmosphere of crisis.

The Government had been running around in a state bordering on panic. It was clear that the Secretary of State had lost the support of parents and teachers.

When parents are so concerned, schools are in a state of crisis and education is a top priority (he said) we cannot afford a lame duck Secretary of State. Speculation and rumour is not good for education. The only way it can be ended is if the Secretary of State himself decides that enough is enough. I have to repeat my call for him to resign.

Unless the problem of teachers' pay could be settled there would not be progress in the schools. If the Ases talks were to succeed, the National Union of Teachers, as the majority union, would have to be included.

I am also certain (he said) that more resources will have to be provided to back the Ases talks. If they are not provided, I do not believe we will get a deal.

MP's fury at food going to Libya

MP's fury at food going to Libya

EEC PROPOSAL

Bureaucrats in Brussels had launched a secret, grotesque, sordid and shady deal, in direct conflict with the Community's political leadership, to supply butter, beef and mince powder to Libya. It amounted to stuffing money into Colonel Gaddafi's pocket as a down payment on future terrorist outrages.

Mr Anthony Marlow (Northampton, North, C) said in the Commons. Applying for an emergency debate, he said the EEC civil servants' decision focused upon a joint European approach to Libya's initiation and co-

ordination of international terrorism — a step which was sensible in itself as well as a means of reducing the risk of further military action.

The Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Sir Geoffrey Howe) had crossed the Channel that day to persuade the European colleagues to introduce the necessary measures.

Four-and-a-half-thousand pounds of butter were to be spirited away to Libya at a cost of 10 pence per half pound.

What about the United Kingdom's own poor and the starving in the Third World? When was the Council of Ministers informed, if it was

informed at all?

Was it possible to prevent United Kingdom produce from going into this deal? Or was it the case that bases in this country could be used for a military attack, but we had no power to stop a deal of this kind?

Was the bureaucracy's decision about the butter legal?

An emergency debate was needed so that MPs could use their power and influence to prevent the cargo from being sent.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill), in refusing the request for an emergency debate, said he hoped Mr Marlow might find other opportunities of raising the matter in the House.

Mr Michael Havers: The Home Secretary said in a statement that all such documents will be personally supervised by the DPP. In addition, my officials and those of the Republic's Attorney General have also drawn up a check-list which will be used in all future cases where documents are submitted.

It was primarily a political objective in the same way as the gas industry had been privatized.

When she asked BAA who would benefit from the Bill, the unhesitating answer had been the cost to the Government and the shareholders. I had to remind them (she said) of the customers and the airlines.

Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP) said the privatization proposal had nothing to do with a need to review the structure and methods of managing BAA or to correct any faults in the system.

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COMMENTARY



Geoffrey Smith

The Libyan crisis has illustrated one of the fundamental problems of the Atlantic Alliance: that its cohesion is always liable to be threatened by transatlantic differences outside the Nato area.

Within the Atlantic region itself there may be disagreements over tactics towards the Soviet Union or over particular weapons systems. But not over the basic consideration: that the West needs to be united in providing adequate protection for all. Never.

That was the original purpose of the Alliance, that is the point on which the interests of all its members coincide and that is the issue on which there is ultimate agreement, no matter what tempers may arise from time to time.

It is significant how readily mainstream opinion in Western Europe came to terms with the Europeans once they began to be deployed here.

But it is a different matter with issues that arise outside the Nato area. The Libyan crisis has revealed conflicts in attitude and in what Europeans and Americans regard as their critical interests.

More cautious temperament

Both acknowledge a common interest in combating terrorism. But the European temperament is more cautious and less inclined to believe that where there is a problem there must be a solution.

Europeans believe that the bombing of Libya puts them more at risk than the Americans — a view which seems to be supported by those Americans who have been nervously cancelling their European holidays.

It is not just terrorist reprisals that Europeans fear, however, but economic loss. Italy and West Germany, for example, have considerable trade with Libya. That is one reason why Europe could not agree on counter-measures against Libyan terrorism that would have forestalled the American bombing raid.

This does not, to my mind, justify the feebleness of most European governments over the past few weeks. But it will not be the last time that differences arise because of the failure of Europeans and Americans to see other parts of the world through the same eyes. International crises are much more likely to emerge outside the Nato area, these days.

This is largely because of the success of Nato. When it was established, Europe was the most strategically sensitive region in the world. If Soviet power had extended further west the whole international balance of power would have shifted.

But now there is military deadlock in Europe and the lines of demarcation between East and West are clear. The Soviet Union is no more likely to become embroiled in Greece or Norway or West Germany than the Nato countries were to intervene in Czechoslovakia.

Dangerous suggestion

It is in parts of the world not covered by the Soviet-American strategic balance, such as the Middle East, Africa and Central America, that incidents are now more likely to occur. As with the Falklands and Libya, they may have little or nothing to do with the struggle between the super powers.

They present a peculiar test for the Alliance because they do not involve any treaty obligation. Yet those engaged have an expectation of support from their Nato partners. That was precisely how we felt at the time of the Falklands.

There is no possibility of Nato operating as a worldwide alliance. Nor has any member country the right to assume an automatic obligation of support from the others in any conflict anywhere.

But the United States commitment to Europe would be gradually undermined if Europe were simply to wash its hands of American concerns outside the Nato area — especially when those concerns are often of some significance for Europe as well.

That is why it seems to me not only tendentious but dangerous to suggest that Mrs Thatcher should have rejected the American request on principle because the bombers were not to be used for a Nato operation.

The Truman-Churchill agreement of 1952 does not seem precise on that point. But in any case such legalism is not in the spirit of partnership, without which Nato itself cannot survive.

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Greek Cypriots seek Soviet support for peace settlement plan

By Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent

Having effectively rejected the latest United Nations plan for a settlement of the Cyprus problem, the Greek Cypriots are planning to seek Soviet support for a counter-proposal which was submitted by President Kyprianou. This aims to bring about the early withdrawal of 25,000 Turkish troops from the divided island.

Mr. George Iacovou, the Cypriot Foreign Minister, is to fly to Moscow next Monday to discuss his government's proposal to convene an international conference to consider four major issues which the Greek Cypriots felt were not adequately dealt with in the 16-point UN draft. These include the withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Cyprus, international guarantees for the island's independence, the removal of some 60,000 Turks who have settled there since the 1974 Turkish invasion, and the right of all Cypriots to move freely about the island.

President Kyprianou has proposed that these issues should be dealt with either at an international conference or at a meeting between Mr. Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, and himself. His response has had the support of all Greek Cypriot parties.

The Greek and Turkish Cypriots had been given until yesterday to reply to the latest proposals which were presented to them last month by Señor Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General.

In calling for an international conference, the Greek Cypriots were echoing a similar proposal put forward by Moscow in January as part of a settlement plan. The US and Britain have been critical of the Soviet proposal, which also calls for the closure of "foreign military bases" on the island, believing it to be an attempt by Moscow to become directly involved in the Cyprus issue.

Western sources said yesterday that the Greek Cypriots were trying to "play the Soviet card" in order to persuade the US and Britain to press for changes in the latest UN plan to make it more acceptable.

The Greek Cypriots stopped short of delivering an outright "no" to the UN plan, for fear that this could force the Secretary-General to abandon his long-running attempt to negotiate a settlement. "We still support his efforts to find a solution. But what we are aiming at is a package deal. We cannot have part of a whole."

The plan has been accepted by the Turkish Cypriots who control about 38 per cent of the island. It calls for the reunification of the island in a federal republic with a Greek Cypriot president and a Turkish Cypriot vice-president, each with veto powers over a two-house legislature.

Leading article, page 13.

Oslo Cabinet reshuffle

From Tony Samstag Oslo

Against a background of industrial turmoil and declining popularity, the Norwegian Government has announced a Cabinet reshuffle that already has some commentators speculating about the next Conservative candidate for prime minister.

The most significant of several changes agreed during the annual Conservative Party conference at the weekend is the appointment of Mr. Rolf Presthus, the tough but popular

chairman and Minister of Defence. He is replacing Mr. Erling Norvik, and Mr. Anders Sjaastad respectively.

Norway has just surfaced from a week-long lock-out of more than 100,000 industrial workers that is estimated to have cost the country at least £100 million. The whole of its North Sea oil and gas production has also been shut down by a similar dispute for the past fortnight.

Although the Conservative-led coalition Government of Mr. Kaare Willoch, the Prime Minister, has been applauded by the party faithful for its consistent hard line in wage negotiations, the conflict, and austerity budget measures necessitated by the falling price of oil, have taken their toll.

Recent public opinion polls suggest that the Conservative Party may have lost almost 30 per cent of its popular support since last year's general election.

Election winner makes offer to Sudan rebels

Khartoum (AFP) — A delegation from Sudan's Umma party, the winner in the recent general elections, will go to Addis Ababa today to offer the rebel Sudanese People's Liberation Movement a share in the new government, the Sudanese news agency Suna reported yesterday.

Meanwhile Umma and other parties have called for the first meeting of the elected constituent assembly to be put back, partly because negotiations over the make-up of a ruling coalition are proving difficult.

The Umma delegation will also discuss the situation in Sudan and preparations for a constitutional conference planned for June, which the rebels have said they will attend, the agency said.

Umma, the moderate Islamic party headed by Sadek el Mahdi, won 99 seats, not enough for an absolute majority.

The transitional military government had to postpone voting in 37 southern constituencies because of rebel activity.

Suna also reported that consultations on the formation of a new government were facing difficulties as Umma was insisting that any party wishing to join a coalition should first sign the charter drawn up in April last year by trade unions and political parties in the National Alliance for Salvation.

This implies that the hardline National Islamic Front headed by the Muslim Brotherhood will be left out because it is not in the alliance, although it won 51 seats.

But influential members of the Democratic Unionist Party, another possible coalition partner which came second in the poll with 63 seats, are insisting on the participation of the front.

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

South Korea: Kim Keun-tae

By Caroline Moorehead

Last month a former chairman of the National Youth Alliance for Democracy, a political grouping seeking to reunite North and South Korea and to promote more independent and fairer educational and economic systems, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for being involved in activities "feared to cause social unrest".

Kim Keun-tae, aged 39, is a graduate in Economics. He is married and has a wife that he has been tortured.

Kim Keun-tae's political activities go back to the 1971 Presidential elections when he organized support for Kim Dae-jung, the opposition candidate. Wanted by the authorities for anti-government views, he went into hiding for much of the rest of the decade.

He surfaced in 1983, when only university students had openly opposed the government of President Chun after he came to power in 1980, and helped set up the National Youth Alliance for Democracy. Then came a first series of arrests and brief detentions. But it was not until 1985, when the Alliance publicly supported a number of strikes and demonstrations against the government that the authorities decided the time had come to hold him.

On September 4 1985, Kim Keun-tae was arrested by the Anti-Communist Bureau of the National Police.



Kim Keun-tae: severely tortured before trial

Seoul gets boost from Chun trip

Seoul (Reuters) — President Chun of South Korea returned home yesterday after a European tour and said he had reached agreements on trade and technology to fuel the country's surging economy.

The 15-day visit to Britain, France, West Germany and Belgium came as the economy was beginning an export-led boom that the government predicts will help slash foreign debt and give a boost in competition with Japan.

European leaders urged Mr. Chun to speed the pace of democratic reform, as violence continued at South Korean universities. A campaign by the opposition for direct presidential elections gained strength last week with a huge rally in the central city of Taejeon.

In a speech yesterday, Mr. Chun said he had reached agreements with European governments on ways to promote trade, accelerate technological co-operation and to expand cultural and academic exchanges.

But he said: "If we are stalled by strife and confrontation among ourselves, we will not be able to make progress."

Falling oil prices, a strong yen and declining interest rates have sparked an economic revival in South Korea. Mr. Chun's trip was intended to find new suppliers for parts and technology to reduce dependence on Japan as well as to seek new markets in Western Europe where South Korea's market share is only about 1 per cent.

In West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Kohl linked better relations between his country and South Korea to the pace of democratic reforms.

The French Prime Minister, M. Jacques Chirac, told Mr. Chun that he hoped South Korea was working towards re-establishing a "democratic balance".

Yesterday, some 7,000 students from nine universities demonstrated to demand the resignation of Mr. Chun whom they called a military dictator.

400 feared lost as ferry capsizes



Rescuers salvaging the ferry which sank in a Bangladesh river with 1,000 people on board while a survivor (below) weeps.

From Ahmed Fazi Dhaka

At least 400 people were feared drowned when a passenger steamer with more than 1,000 people on board capsized in a storm near Munshiganj town, about 28 miles east of Dhaka.

Rescue workers recovered 150 bodies from the river Dabaleswari. Many of them were women and children.

The ferry sank on Sunday night. Eyewitnesses said that they saw bodies floating with the current.

About 250 people managed to swim to safety, survivors said. More than 50 are in hospital with serious injuries.

Water transport authorities said that the mishap occurred as a cyclonic storm raged over the area. The steamer was plying between Dhaka and the southern Bhola district.

Fire toll: At least 32 people were killed in a fire that razed refugee shanties in north Dhaka on Sunday.

Police said that about 100, including 60 or so children, were missing since the fire broke out in the Geneva Camp in the Mohammadpur area, the home of more than 40,000 Bihari families waiting for repatriation to Pakistan for the past fifteen years.

Dam burst deaths

Colombo (Reuters) — At least 100 people were killed when an irrigation dam burst and water inundated dozens of villages in eastern Sri Lanka, police estimated yesterday.

At least 30,000 people were made homeless after water from the Kantalai Reservoir, 145 miles from Colombo, burst through cracks in the dam on Sunday.

King's commitment cannot be doubted

Gibraltar the one issue on rare visit

From Richard Wigg Madrid

There is a risk that the one substantial disagreement between Spain and Britain — Gibraltar — will grab the headlines when King Juan Carlos speaks out about his country's sovereignty claim, as he undoubtedly will, during the State visit to Britain he begins with Queen Sofia today.

The King's basic approach is that the Gibraltar problem will take many years to solve, but that no difficulty exists which cannot eventually be resolved.

It has to be a slow process, he feels, not rushing things — although there are some people in Spain who would want that — taking into consideration the interests of all parties, including the Gibraltarians.

Diplomats of both countries say that the Anglo-Spanish Brussels Agreement of November 1984 provides the framework for a new and longer-term approach.

But the King's commitment cannot be doubted. He put Gibraltar into the very first speech of his reign, in November 1975, and, in spite of all the family ties, he and Queen Sofia did not attend the wedding of the Prince and

Princess of Wales in 1981 because the honeymoon started on Gibraltar.

This is to be the first visit by a reigning Spanish monarch for almost 81 years. Then, the King's grandfather, Alfonso XIII, came to London to find his bride — the future Queen Victoria Eugenia, known to Spaniards afterwards as "The English Rose".

Building on the close family ties between the two monarchies the main theme of the visit is intended to be what now unites Britain and Spain as partners in the EEC and Nato.

The Spanish royal couple, who will stay at Windsor Castle, understand the significance of the Queen's gesture in quickly holding their State visit after last year's signing of Spain's Accession Treaty to the EEC.

For King Juan Carlos the visit means recognition by one of Europe's longest-established monarchies and also emphasizes his insistence on a democratic Spain looking outwards again to Europe.

The sweep of history involved is considerable. It is only the third visit by a Spanish reigning monarch in more than 400 years. Before Alfonso XIII, the last visit was in 1557, by Philip II as

husband of Mary Tudor, when he committed England to a war with France. Three years before, as Prince Philip, he had married England's then Catholic Queen.

Anglo-Spanish relations have rarely been easy. Catholic Spain and Protestant England, both with empires, confronted each other right up until the 19th century.

Both, however, are former world powers which can now

find a worthwhile role only in the European Community and defend themselves through the Nato alliance. A majority of Spaniards showed that they accepted this view, and the linkage between the two orga-



STATE VISIT OF SPAIN'S KING AND QUEEN

Success story, page 12

Flights hit by strike

A nationwide strike by employees of the Spanish petroleum monopoly, Campsa, led to the suspension yesterday of 128 domestic flights by Iberia and Aviaco airlines (Harry Debelius writes from Madrid).

Queues nearly a mile long formed as motorists filed up in anticipation of the strike, due to last until midnight

tomorrow. Most stations ran out of petrol.

In Barcelona, police clashed with pickets who prevented the loading of tanker lorries.

Camps employees are demanding information regarding their future when — according to EEC agreement — the Spanish company ceases to be a monopoly.

Mud threatens village

Madrid. — Engineers and construction crews, equipped with bulldozers and power shovels, worked feverishly yesterday to prevent the tiny mountain village of Olivares, near Granada, from being engulfed by a mud slide (Harry Debelius writes).

Geologists said an estimated eight million tonnes of pumice stone and earth were moving towards the village

● BOGOTA: Seven people were killed and eight unaccounted for after a landslide engulfed seven houses under mud and rocks in a mining region of central Colombia, civil defence officials said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Spirit of Anzac 'not dead'

From Richard Long Wellington

Australia and New Zealand might be taking different paths over the Anzac row and the American bombing of Libya, but this did not mean that the Anzac spirit was withering or dead, Mr. David Lange, the Prime Minister, said.

Australians and New Zealanders have never set down like chemicals agreeing to echo each other's sentiments. That is one of the best aspects of Anzac," he said.

Australia and New Zealand commemorate Anzac Day on Friday, a date which marks the First World War landing of Australian and New Zealand troops at Gallipoli. It was the ill-fated attempt to open a second front that coined the word Anzac for the Australian-New Zealand Armoured Corps — which still stands as a symbol of co-operation.

But while Canberra and Wellington are taking a different view of some key issues these days, Mr. Lange said yesterday that this was just a healthy independence of view which did not alter the spirit of Anzac "exemplified by a common front to a potential enemy."

His comments at a press conference came just two days before a parliamentary select committee is to begin hearings into anti-nuclear legislation, which has angered Washington, London and Canberra. It will have the effect of blocking visits by the Royal Navy and American Navy ships.

Mr. Lange, who last week criticized the American raid on Libya, describing them as an over-reaction which risked provoking further terrorist attacks, reiterated his views yesterday.

Marcos linked to \$600m log fraud

From Keith Dalton Manila

Japanese officials co-operated in a lucrative log smuggling operation over the past five years which netted a \$600 million (£387 million) return for former President Ferdinand Marcos, a Philippines minister charged yesterday.

Over \$1 billion worth of logs were smuggled to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan by "cronies" of Mr. Marcos, who allowed the systematic plunder of timber in return for 60 per cent of the profits. It was alleged by the Natural Resources Minister, Mr. Ernesto Maceda.

Blatant and undervalued log shipments were so blatant that often military helicopters had escorted logging ships outside Philippine waters to prevent interception by Coastguard vessels, Mr. Maceda said.

Forest destruction during the 20 years of Marcos rule saw the country's original 11 million hectares of forest shrink to 1.8 million hectares.

Mr. Maceda said the sale price of Philippine logs was deliberately understated, and the difference deposited by Mr. Marcos's business associates in overseas banks, usually in Hong Kong.

Japanese officials have demanded official requests from the Aquino Government to allow Filipino surveyors to check log exports.

"We want to know who among our present Philippine log exporters are guilty, but Japan has failed all our approaches," Mr. Maceda said.

"They know the situation. They know they are part of the underdevelopment. They know they have refused to co-operate with us in foresting out the illegal importation," he said. "I'm angry at the Japanese for not giving us the figures of Japan's importation of the Philippine logs," he said.

The Philippines will impose a "total and permanent" log export ban in August, he added. ● GMA. Manila. At least 41 soldiers and communists rebels were killed and 300 more wounded in a 10-hour gun battle in Cagayan province when soldiers overran a guerrilla jungle camp (Reuters reports).

Cambodia formula rejected

From Neil Kelly Bangkok

The foreign ministers of Vietnam and Thailand made no progress in their search for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian conflict now in its eighth year, during a meeting yesterday.

Statements afterwards by both sides made it clear that the talks got nowhere.

Mr. Nguyen Co Thach said he had refused to change Vietnam's position and despite Thai appeals would not reconsider his rejection of the peace plan recently put forward by the Cambodian resistance coalition which is recognized by the United Nations nor would he agree to meet coalition leaders.

The plan calls for a ceasefire in Cambodia to allow Vietnamese forces to withdraw and negotiations to establish a four-party government which would include the Vietnamese-sponsored regime of President Heng Samrin.

Mr. Thach ridiculed the plan as "stupid and naive". He said the Heng Samrin Government which controlled the whole country was being asked to surrender most of its authority to the coalition which had none.

Gorbachov looks for substance beyond the Berlin ritual

From Roger Boyes East Berlin

Herr Erich Honecker, face alight, leaned away from Mikhail Gorbachov who has been sitting at his side, comfortable in a worsted wool suit, a translation machine plugged into his ear, stroking his tie, as impassive as Buddha.

The East German leader smiles, applauds — a young speaker in the blue shirt of the Free German Youth has just praised him — and the Soviet comrade joins in the clapping, flashing his cufflinks in fraternal solidarity.

Herr Honecker likes applause. He is in his 74th year, an old warrior who was jailed for his communism, and he knows that the party congress which ended yesterday will probably be his last as party chief. It was a time for some disciplined self-congratulation: "Look what we have achieved," was his message to the Soviet leader.

Mr. Gorbachov does not seem to care much for applause, but he understands it. It is a form of communication between party leaders and a party led. Most of all it is a necessary court ritual. But the Kremlin chief is in his 55th year and looks for substance beyond the ritual; he is of the



Children welcome Mr. Gorbachov and his wife, Raisa, at Potsdam's Cecilienhof Palace.

generation that wants to renew communism by solving problems rather than trumpeting success.

This clash of leadership style was at the heart of the party congress in East Germany and goes some way towards explaining the friction between Moscow and some of its allies, not only in East Berlin but also Prague and Sofia.

Mr. Gorbachov was happy to come to East Berlin, to attend his first East European party congress since he took over the Soviet leadership. Happy, because he genuinely approves of some of the economic changes, above all the modernization of industry and its relative flexibility.

Happy, because he wanted to show that despite the

historical ballast that burdens German-Soviet relations (20 million Soviet war dead), East Germany is not a second-class ally. No other Soviet leader has really bothered to demonstrate this: it was the task of a man of Mr. Gorbachov's generation.

And happy too, because it gave him the opportunity of appealing to Western Europe

from the quintessentially European city of Berlin.

The message was of comic strip simplicity: Moscow is willing to do everything for peace, to cut its conventional arms, even to compromise on the superpower summit, while the White House is concerned only with testing nuclear bombs, raiding Libya and funding Contras.

But this aside, it is evident that the old leaders of Eastern Europe are out of step with Mr. Gorbachov.

The East German, even to the point of receding the number of interior lavatories in his country, delivered a "you never had it so good" speech.

Mr. Gorbachov quoted Karl Marx: "A critical attitude to one's activities is the unavoidable precondition for the success of a revolutionary party."

The Soviet Union, he said, was not playing down its success. It was simply a question of identifying "our weaknesses and blockages" in order to overcome stagnation.

The hint to East Germany was clear enough: East Germany is also having problems, though the word stagnation was never mentioned in the discussion. Nor was the word reform, with its implication of market-orientated change.

Mr. Gorbachov, evidently

wants the East German party to ensure its position not just on the strength of Herr Honecker's popularity — but with a programme that can guarantee industrial achievement and consumer satisfaction long after the leader has passed away.

The Soviet Union wants two other things from East Germany and the other East Europeans. It wants the alliance to pool technological research so that the bloc as a whole, and not just individual countries, can catch up with the Western computer age. That means a new role for the trading bloc, Comecon. And, secondly, it wants Westpolitik to be well prepared.

Herr Honecker, it seems, is to be allowed to go to Bonn, but it should be an unsentimental working visit with at least some prospect of West German co-operation.

This is how the Gorbachov-led Soviet bloc works. The Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty has been replaced by the pragmatic label of "unity in differentiation".

That means the East Europeans can carry on working out their own solutions providing they maintain the role of the party; stick to the Warsaw Pact and recognize their obligations to Comecon.

لقد كنت في الحب

Israeli leaders reassure public as inquiry finding accuses banks

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel's leaders went out of their way yesterday to reassure the public as to the strength and stability of the country's banking system. The banking community is in a state of deep shock after the publication of a public commission investigating events leading to the October 1983 bank shares collapse.

The commission called for the resignation of the heads of the country's four leading commercial banks, whom it found directly responsible for the 1983 crisis through their manipulative regulation of bank shares over a period of some six years.

It also called for the resignation of the governor of Israel's Central Bank, and strongly criticized two former finance ministers for failing to take action to stop the manipulation of the bank shares despite repeated warnings that the banks' practice of artificially supporting their shares well beyond their real worth was certain to end in catastrophe.

Finally, the commission recommended the thorough overhaul of the country's financial system, including the revolutionary proposal that the commercial banks should be completely barred from managing share-oriented mutual or provident funds and that they should also be prohibited from trading in shares on their own account.

The Government's stand yesterday was one of caution. The new Finance Minister, Mr. Moshe Nissim, pledged that "everything necessary will be done to guarantee the stability of the banks, their strength and their credibility, in the eyes both of the Israeli public and of the international financial community."

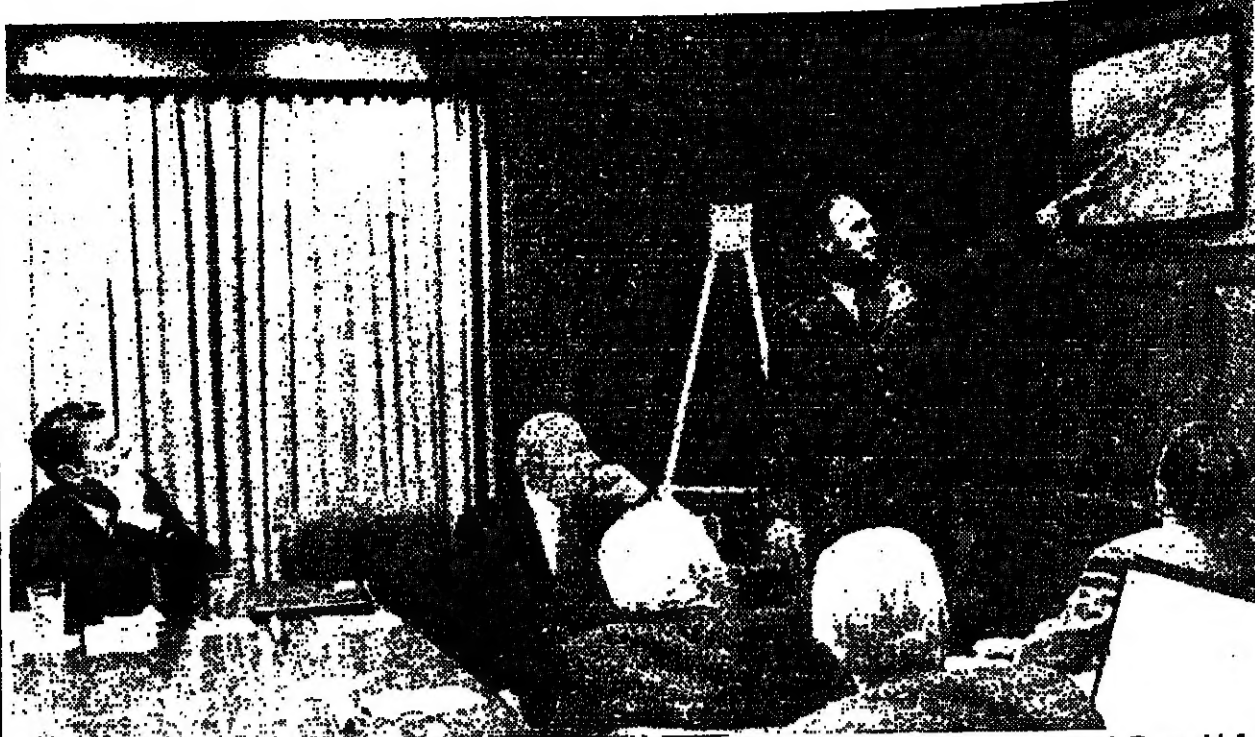
There was, nevertheless, considerable concern that the report might trigger a flood of devastating lawsuits by thousands of people hurt in the 1983 collapse.

But even here, both the Finance Minister and the Attorney-General, Professor Yitzhak Zamir, counselled caution, rejecting for the time being a call for possible legislation to protect the banks from such litigation.

There was also some concern in banking circles that those censured in the report might be liable to criminal prosecution after the commission's recommendations that the Attorney-General investigate possible illegal activities by the banks, including the falsification of balance sheets and prospectuses.

Of the bankers censured in the report, Mr. Giora Gazit of Bank Hapoalim was the first to submit his resignation. Mr. Ernest Japhet of Bank Leumi, Mr. Raphael Recanati of the Israel Discount Bank, Mr. Aharon Meir of the Mizrahi Bank and Mr. Ephraim Reiner also of Bank Hapoalim were still studying the report as was the Governor of the Bank of Israel, Dr. Moshe Mandelbaum.

The 1983 crisis was precipitated when the public, fearing massive devaluation, began to offload bank shares in a panic run on the US dollar.



President Reagan sees the damage caused by the raid on Libya at a briefing given last Tuesday by the US Air Force chief of staff, General Charles Gabriel. The photograph was released last night.

Libya crisis aftermath

Hunt for foreigners goes on 100 planes as Britons leave Lebanon in UK exercise

By Our Foreign Staff

Beirut (AP, Reuters) — Twenty-one British evacuees from kidnap-plagued west Beirut sailed for Cyprus from the Christian port of Jounieh yesterday, officials said.

Meanwhile, a newspaper reported "hunters of foreigners roaming the streets" of the Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital.

The evacuees boarded a boat at the Christian port of Jounieh, 12 miles north of Beirut, at mid-morning for a six-hour journey to the Cypriot port of Larnaca to catch a flight to London.

No British Embassy officials were on hand to see them off. The embassy oversaw their onward evacuation across Beirut's dividing Green Line to the Christian sector on Sunday. Mr. John Gray, the Ambassador, said the evacuees were on their own there.

Jounieh port officials said there were 33 other foreigners, including two Americans, nine Frenchmen and two Irishmen on board the boat.

But many of those travellers were ordinary passengers who were not fleeing Lebanon.

Two Muslim leaders yesterday strongly condemned the kidnapping and killing of foreigners in Lebanon.

It is a "shame for the Lebanese," Mr. Nabih Berri, Justice Minister and Shiite Muslim leader, said.

He said foreign nationals had been kidnapped in the name of Islam and killed in the name of Arabism but such actions were not those of Islam and Arabism.

"Our religion stipulates that no wrongs should be avenged by another," Salim Hoss, Education Minister and a Sunni Muslim, said.

A car packed with 770 lb of explosives was discovered and rendered harmless in west Beirut yesterday, security sources reported.

Meanwhile a senior Norwegian official will begin a five-day trip to the Middle East this week to assess the value of Norway's commitment to the UN peace-keeping force.

Mr. Thorbjørn Frøysnes, Deputy Foreign Minister, will hold talks in Syria, Jordan, Israel, Lebanon and Egypt during the six-day trip, concentrating on Norway's contribution to the United Nations Truce Supervision Force in Lebanon, the spokesman said.

Norway also said its two diplomats in Beirut were evacuated to Damascus on Sunday because of the "less than pleasant" security situation in the Lebanese capital.

Rome bureau link to murder plot

Rome (AP, Reuters) — Italian police have arrested a former Libyan Embassy employee in connection with an alleged plot to shoot the US Ambassador to Italy last year, an aide to Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister, said yesterday.

Signor Antonio Ghirelli, spokesman for the Prime Minister, said the Libyan, identified as Azzi Mohammed Futri, aged 47, from Tripoli, was picked up in Rome on Sunday night.

"This is a concrete sign of the Italian Government's determination to fight against terrorism," Signor Ghirelli said. He confirmed that the Rome prosecutor's office has also ordered the arrest of Mussab Mahmud Werfalli, a former Libyan diplomat, aged 39, expelled from Italy last year.

The Ansa news agency said Werfalli left Italy in April 1985 and might now be in Malta. Signor Ghirelli said Werfalli was a political counsellor and Futri an administrative clerk at the Libyan embassy when the plot against the ambassador, Mr. Maxwell Rabb, was discovered.

They both left Italy after Werfalli was declared *persona non grata* and Futri was "allowed to leave". Signor Ghirelli said, Mr. Futri later returned to Rome. The two men were charged with illegal possession of arms, he said.

● MADRID: The Spanish airline Iberia yesterday resumed flights to Tripoli after suspending them for a week, a company spokesman said (AP reports).

A US team has withdrawn from the Tour of Spain cycle race because of fears of terrorist attacks, organizers said (Reuters reports).

● LIMA: A car packed with dynamite exploded before dawn yesterday outside the residence of the US Ambassador, Mr. David Jordan, damaging a 15ft section of a concrete wall surrounding the building (AP reports). An embassy spokesman said no one was hurt.

France the odd man out in bombing protests

From Diana Geddes Paris

Opinion in France is split over last week's American attack on Libya, but a significant majority of Frenchmen approve of the Government's decision not to allow US bombers to fly over France, according to a poll published yesterday.

The poll, involving a representative national sample of 800 people and published in the political weekly *Le Point*, indicates that 40 per cent of Frenchmen disapproved of the US raid, compared with 39 per cent who approved.

Fifty-five per cent of those polled supported the Government's refusal to allow French airspace to be used, compared with 26 per cent who took the opposite view.

However, the findings appear to be contradicted by another poll published in the current issue of *Newsweek*. It suggests that as many as 66 per cent of French people approved of the American action, compared with only 32 per cent who opposed it.

The *Newsweek* poll involved a smaller sample of 500 people and was — like the *Le Point* poll — carried out two days after the bombing of Libya.

While it is difficult to judge which of the two polls provides the more accurate picture of French public opinion, it is significant that there have been no big anti-Reagan demonstrations here, unlike in most other European capitals.

But then France has always been the odd man out in Europe when it comes to "peace" marches.

The predominant national mood was perhaps best summed up in a front-page cartoon in yesterday's *Figaro* showing Marianne, the symbol of France, holding in one hand a list of the capitals in which anti-Reagan demonstrations were held at the weekend, and in the other a dove of peace.

"What are pacifists?" the dove asks, to which Marianne replies: "Sheep who believe that wolves are vegetarians!"

The Government position on the raid has been ambiguous and typically French: it seems to want both to have its cake and eat it. While expressing approval for any action that would help to combat international terrorism, it says it fears the American bombardment might lead to further violence.

The Government explains its refusal to allow US aircraft to fly over its territory by saying that France was not consulted about the American decision.

M Jean-Bernard Raimond, the Foreign Minister, recently summed up the official Government position by saying that it "neither approves nor disapproves."

Several leading right-wing MPs have condemned what they regard as a mealy-mouthed and cowardly attitude of their Government.

The Socialists, however, have expressed strong doubts about the raid. M Roland Dumas, the former Foreign Minister, said that "peace in the Mediterranean calls for an end to terrorist acts, not a recourse to force."

Only the extreme left-wing groups have explicitly condemned the bombardment, the Communists describing it as "one of the gravest acts of state terrorism for many years."

● NEW YORK: Striking differences in European attitudes to the US bombing of Libya are revealed in the *Newsweek* poll (Trevor Fishlock writes).

The survey, published yesterday, shows that 30 per cent of those polled in Britain and 29 per cent in West Germany approved of the raid, compared with 71 per cent in the United States.

The poll, conducted by Gallup, shows that in Britain 66 per cent, in West Germany 79 per cent of those polled disapproved of the raid, while in the US their percentage was only 21.

The poll also showed wide divergences in perceptions of Mr. Reagan's use of force to solve foreign policy problems. In the US 62 per cent of those polled considered his use of force wise, compared with 18 per cent in Britain, and 21 per cent in Germany.

In Britain, 71 per cent thought the bombing would increase terrorism. In the US the figure was 39 per cent, and in West Germany 58 per cent.



President Mitterrand (right) discussing terrorism with Mr. Shimon Peres, Israel's Prime Minister in Paris.

American study finds 13% illiterate

From Christopher Thomas Washington

America's chronic illiteracy rate, long hidden behind a screen of dubious official figures, has been put at 13 per cent of the entire adult population by the Census Bureau.

Among the millions of Americans whose native tongue is not English, the figure is 45 per cent.

The findings are far less shocking than estimates by many private groups who base their studies on "functional illiteracy". This is defined as the inability to function normally in day-to-day situations even though the morning's headlines might be intelligible.

Many respected tests have indicated that at least 50 per cent of adult Americans are functionally illiterate, with blacks by far the worst afflicted.

The Census Bureau's findings are based on tests conducted at the homes of 3,400 Americans, the first test of its kind authorized by the Government. A new set of criteria were used, which go some way towards satisfying pressure groups that have attacked previous studies as grossly inaccurate.

In 1979 the Census Bureau used some broad brush definitions that produced the official finding that one half of 1 per cent of Americans over 14 were illiterate.

The new study produced figures 10 times greater than would have been produced under the old formula.

But outside the Government estimates are still much worse. The University of Texas, in studies that are widely accepted as relevant today, found in 1975 that nearly 20 per cent of American adults were unable to perform everyday adult tasks. An extra 34 per cent could not perform the tasks proficiently.

The Census Bureau's study, entitled *English Language Proficiency Survey*, seems to have drawn an extremely narrow definition of literacy.

Mr. Robert Barnes, acting director of the Education Department's planning and technical analysis division, who headed the project, said: "I almost think I could pass the test if I were given in Egyptian hieroglyphics. But I wanted a conservative estimate. I did not want to be accused of setting too high a standard."

One problem in the test read: "The patient has the right to ask for information about his sickness." For "sickness" they were asked to choose from these possible synonyms: benefits, business, expenses, illness.

Another example: "Don't allow your medical card to — by any other person." Fill in the blank with one of the following pairs of words: be used, have destroyed, go lose, get expired.

Nearly 1 per cent of people with some college education failed. So did 6 per cent of those who graduated from high school.

Woman burned in blast dies

Melbourne (Reuters) — A policewoman who ran from a car bomb blast three weeks ago, with flames leaping from her skin has died in hospital and detectives say they still have no clues on who carried out Melbourne's worst terror attack.

Angela Taylor, aged 20, had burns to 80 per cent of her body when 50 sticks of gelignite planted under the bonnet of a stolen car blew up outside Victoria's State Police headquarters on March 27.

Drugs charge

Detroit (UPI) — A federal grand jury has charged a former Colombian consul-general to the US with conspiring to smuggle large quantities of cocaine into Detroit and other US cities.

Mail message

Peking (AFP) — Postmen who throw stacks of letters in rivers and burn telegrams will be severely punished, the People's Daily warned.

Steppe watch

Moscow (AFP) — *Pravda* has warned of the danger of vast brush fires across the Soviet steppes, after revealing that giant blazes last summer ravaged areas of Mongolia.

Break-up

Moscow (AP) — A cargo spacecraft that carried fuel and water to two cosmonauts on board the Mir space station last month has separated from the main craft and broken up in its descent towards Earth, Tass said.

No peeking

Naples (Reuters) — A Naples town official has proposed establishing a park where people can make love in their cars without worrying about peeping toms and thieves.

Coal strike

Brussels (Reuters) — Coalminers began an unlimited strike, seeking a government promise not to close Belgium's last surviving mines or make redundant any of the loss-making industry's 18,600 workers.

Hotel blaze

Tokyo (Reuters) — At least one person was killed, two were missing and 54 were injured when fire destroyed a wooden hotel at a coastal hot springs resort.

Suva flood

Suva (Reuters) — Floods which killed at least eight people have started receding in the Fijian capital. There was no information about nine children who were reported missing.

Texas party

Houston (UPI) — An estimated 40,000 people jammed San Jacinto Memorial Park to start a two-day celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of the republic of Texas.

Wine death

Alessandria, Italy (Reuters) — An Italian woman aged 50 has died from drinking adulterated wine, bringing the total number of suspected victims to 22.

Fire raisers

Frankfurt (Reuters) — Two youths arrested when fire swept through a new stretch of Frankfurt's underground rail network have confessed to starting the blaze after a drinking spree, West German police said.

Rape claim

San Salvador (UPI) — Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas accused government troops of killing three children, raping a girl and disfiguring a corpse.

Curtains up

Moscow (AFP) — Soviet theatres are to be allowed greater autonomy and actors, writers and directors given material incentives in a two-year experiment starting in January.

Four more blacks die in 'necklace' murders

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

Four more blacks, one a policeman, have been killed in "necklace" murders — killings in which a tyre filled with petrol is placed round the victim's neck and set on fire — in South African townships.

The body of the black constable was found in Ateridgeville, outside Pretoria. A police spokesman said he had been struck over the head and attempts made to set him alight, but township residents said the man's "necklaced" body was found in a primary school toilet.

The other victims were three young men whose bodies were found near squatter camps outside Cape Town.

Three other blacks were injured yesterday in landmine explosions in eastern Transvaal. A taxi hit one of the mines near Breyten, about 60 miles from the Swaziland border, injuring the driver and his passenger. Two hours later a tractor driver was injured in another mine blast on a farm in the same area. The police said the mines were planted by African National Congress infiltrators.

A boycott of white-owned shops was launched yesterday in Alexandra township, outside Johannesburg, where police shot dead 18 people during unrest in February.

Walker visit test of Moscow anger

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy arrived here last night to begin a four-day official visit. Diplomats expect it to provide a crucial test of Anglo-Soviet relations in the wake of Kremlin anger last week at Britain's role in assisting the American raids on Libya.

Mr Walker is the first member of Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet to visit the Soviet capital since July 1984. He is also the first member of the Government to come here since the bitter diplomatic row between Moscow and London over the sit-for-tax expulsions of 31 diplomats, journalists and officials in September last.

The last scheduled trip to Moscow by a British Cabinet Minister, Mr George Younger, then Secretary of State for Scotland, was cancelled because of the deep differences over the expulsion issue.

These have subsequently been healed more quickly than many had expected.

Mr Walker's visit at the invitation of the world's largest oil producer, has been in the making for some time. But there was last-minute anxiety that it might be downgraded after Sir Bryan Cartledge, the British Ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry last week to receive a strong complaint at Downing Street's co-operation with Washington over the Tripoli attack.

The summons came after weeks of mounting anger in Moscow at British support for the White House on a number of issues, including a scathing article in *Pravda* under the headline "Hanging onto Uncle Sam's coat-tails".

This has been matched by a continuing delay in providing any date for the promised spring visit to London by Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Foreign Minister.

Last night, British sources told *The Times* that since the Libyan bombing, there had been no obvious indications that the visit, which includes at least four meetings at ministerial level, would be upset.

America's escalating test needs

Los Alamos (NYT) — The number of nuclear explosions needed to perfect new types of nuclear arms is rising dramatically, according to government scientists here.

Senior officials of the Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico said that about six underground nuclear tests have usually been required in developing a new weapon.

But the amount was rising as scientists tried to create more complex nuclear arms. Perfecting one of these new designs could require 100 or 200 explosions, officials said.

"It will take at least that many," Dr Robert Selden, head of theoretical and computational physics at Los Alamos, said. "This is a very new thing. The physics processes we're looking at are far more complicated than anything we've looked at before."

Such complex weapons are a leading component of the Reagan Administration's proposed anti-missile plan.

At Los Alamos and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California scientists are working on new weapons meant to propel matter at high speed or to channel nuclear explosions into tight beams of radiation that flash across space, mainly for Mr Reagan's anti-missile plan.

This year's budget request from the federal Department of Energy lists five areas of such research: X-ray lasers, hyper-velocity pellets, microwaves, particle beams and optical lasers.

Such proposed devices are known as first-generation weapons, the first two generations being atomic and hydrogen bombs.

Scientists here say that hundreds of underground tests might be needed to perfect third-generation weapons. Only about 15 tests are announced.

US mistrust of Bonn's secrecy revealed

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

A series of leaks to a newspaper of secret dealings between the United States and West Germany about high technology, has revealed the considerable extent to which the US does not trust the West Germans to keep American technological secrets away from Warsaw Pact countries.

The Colobated full text of the secret treaty on West German participation in the US Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) which the Minister of Economics, Herr Martin Bismann, signed in Washington on March 27 with the US Secretary of Defence, Mr Caspar Weinberger.

The text makes it clear that the United States insisted, and the West Germans conceded, that Washington should have control over the fruits of any joint research, and that nothing important should reach third parties. By that, East European countries were intended.

West Germany is an important exporter of high technology — computers, microchips, etc. — to Eastern Europe, ostensibly for peaceful purposes.

At the weekend, the *Express* published the text of a letter written at the time of the US-West German agreement in March by Mr Richard Perle, US Assistant Secretary for Defence, to Herr Lorenz Schomerus, an official of the Bonn Ministry of Economics.

The letter is in effect a demand to know precisely how Bonn will make good certain promises, given in the negotiations with Washington, that West German law will be strengthened to ensure that no American secrets end up as West German exports to Warsaw Pact countries.

The embarrassed Government has begun an inquiry into the leaks. The *Express* is a broadly liberal paper and presumably the documents came from someone within, or close to, the Ministry of Economics opposed to SDI and to restrictions on trade with the East.

Mozambique rebels routed by Zimbabwe

From Jan Raath Harare

A military base in central Mozambique has been changed hands for the third time in eight months, after a heavy assault by paratroopers of the Zimbabwe Army.

No official confirmation has been forthcoming from either Maputo or Harare. Military sources here, however, said five troop transport planes and six helicopters, assisted by bombing runs by eight Zimbabwean jet fighters, launched the attack last week on Casti Banana, formerly the headquarters of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance in the Gorongosa National Park.

The Zimbabweans first drove the rebels out in September last, but the rebels stormed the base in February, routing the small force of demoralized Mozambique soldiers left to hold the area.

● MAPUTO: A car bomb yesterday injured at least 50 people, three of them critically, military officials said (Reuters reports). They said two bombs planted in a car went off about 3 am. Another bomb failed to explode.

Chile police open fire on students

From Lake Sagaris Santiago

Massive military police operations in Chilean universities at the weekend were followed by the shooting of two men and the arrest of at least two women.

More than 200 students are now in jail as the government tries to stifle a wave of protests.

Chile's military regime is feeling the squeeze between the mounting activism of opposition groups within the country and pressure from abroad to improve its human rights record. In February, after almost 13 years of abstaining on such votes in the United Nations, the United States actually sponsored this year's resolution condemning the Chilean military regime for its human rights record.

This was followed by a visit in March from a member of a US commission investigating whether American loans to Chile should be tied to improvements in human rights. This is an alarming prospect for the government, since about \$7 billion of the country's \$22 billion debt is owed to the United States.

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It's not just The Stock Exchange which faces immense opportunities this year.

The Stock Exchange exists for only one reason.

It is a market.

Where industry can raise the money it needs, flexibly and efficiently.

And where people can invest their savings, whether directly or through institutions acting on their behalf.

The purpose of The Stock Exchange has not changed for centuries: but the way it is organised has.

This year, a number of very important changes are taking place within a short period of time.

They have attracted much attention. A new phrase - the "Big Bang" - has been coined to describe them.

But the fact is that they represent not so much a sudden and explosive revolution, as the latest stage in a process of change and development which began many years ago.

A process which, taken as a whole, is designed to make The Stock Exchange a very much more open market.

More open to investors, both in Britain and overseas, to buy and sell shares easily and on competitive terms.

More open to industry, to find ready and appropriate sources of funds.

And more open to new members, because The Stock Exchange is now in a position to expand very greatly in size.

The reasons for change

There are two main reasons for this process of change.

The first is the huge and fast growth in the capabilities of information technology.

Distance has shrunk. People all over the world can be in touch with each other in an instant. Work processes have been vastly accelerated.

Despite the substantial costs, The Stock Exchange has consistently invested in computer systems, and has now undertaken its largest investment yet - in a screen-based dealing system which will effectively bring the entire floor of The Stock Exchange to the desk of every broker in the country.

Such a system not only offers faster, more efficient and less expensive dealing, but also removes at a stroke the physical limitation on the size and location of the market.

The second reason is that national boundaries have become less important to the securities industry. Exchange controls no longer exist in the UK.

Institutions in the USA, Japan, UK and elsewhere have become more willing, and more able, to seek investment opportunities beyond their domestic markets: and in the same way, industry has become more willing, and more able, to look overseas for sources of funds - especially to the Euromarkets.

In short, the trend is leading towards the inter-

nationalisation of the securities industry.

It's a trend which presents great opportunities.

The Stock Exchange itself is, literally, in the right place, at the right time, to consolidate and develop its position as one of the world's most important and active exchanges, together with those in Tokyo and New York.

The benefits of the resulting changes are by no means confined to The Stock Exchange.

For individual investors, there is the prospect of a very much more accessible market - where there are brokers with the resources to deal for them, on the spot and without difficulty, in even the smallest numbers of shares.

For institutional investors, there is the prospect of buying and selling shares for their clients at reduced cost - and, before long, as computer links make connections between the London Stock Exchange and exchanges overseas, of trading in securities 24 hours a day, around the world.

For industry, the new market will be better equipped than ever to meet its demands for capital.

But for the country as a whole, the opportunities are greater still: because The Stock Exchange will be better able to play its part in the development of London as a world financial centre - a centre whose success depends upon the success of its major institutions.

All of these opportunities will flow from the changes which have already been made at The Stock Exchange, and the changes now being planned.

Consider them in turn.

What has been done

A basic readiness to initiate change, and a willingness to respond to commercial pressures, has already made far-reaching and fundamental measures possible.

To summarise only a few: in the last ten years The Stock Exchange has reformed its administration and its disciplinary procedures; it has introduced two new markets (the USM, to meet the capital needs of smaller businesses, and the traded options market, to enable investors to lay off risk); it has invested in a fully computerised settlement system and a new market price information system, TOPIC; and it has changed its rules of membership to allow outside ownership of Stock Exchange member firms and to allow new members to join The Stock Exchange in their own right.

Yet during this remarkable time of change, even more remarkable has been the commitment to some unchanging values.

Notably, the obligation to use the full force of

The Stock Exchange's regulatory powers in the interests of investors.

It is a commitment which will remain, as the pace of change quickens through the course of this year and beyond.

What remains to be done

The next stages in The Stock Exchange's continuum of change are of the very greatest significance.

Later this year will come the developments generally known as the "Big Bang" - the move to a screen-based dealing system, and the abolition of brokers' minimum commissions.

At present, The Stock Exchange is engaged in the building of a completely new electronic market place, SEAQ, which will include not only the display of market information, but also a complete recording of all trading done on The Stock Exchange. A system for overseas securities, SEAQ International, is already in place.

At the same time, the settlement system is being overhauled, expanded and updated.

A new system is planned to handle the fully automatic execution of small bargains which will help cut costs for private investors: and another will facilitate the trading of large blocks of shares.

It is an ambitious and expensive programme: but it is fundamental to The Stock Exchange's future competitiveness.

So too is the work in progress to manage change in the field of regulation.

The new market will require new techniques of surveillance and policing. The Stock Exchange must not only plan the development of its own procedures, but also engage in the debate to do with the Financial Services Bill, which will define the boundaries between statutory and non-statutory regulation.

Further plans under consideration will tackle the question of dealing in wholly unlisted securities, and the growth potential in the traded options market.

And finally, change is by no means confined to the trading floor of the exchange. On the upper floors too, where the governing council meets, reforms will be made in order to satisfy both the aspirations of new members, and the legitimate concerns of existing members.

Every one of these many developments is running to its timetable. The signs are that a fine balance between evolution and revolution will be achieved, and that the new market will offer new levels of competitiveness and flexibility, with no loss of order and regulation.

Naturally, this is good news for The Stock Exchange.

But, as this advertisement has sought to show, it is also good news for London, for industry, and the country as a whole.

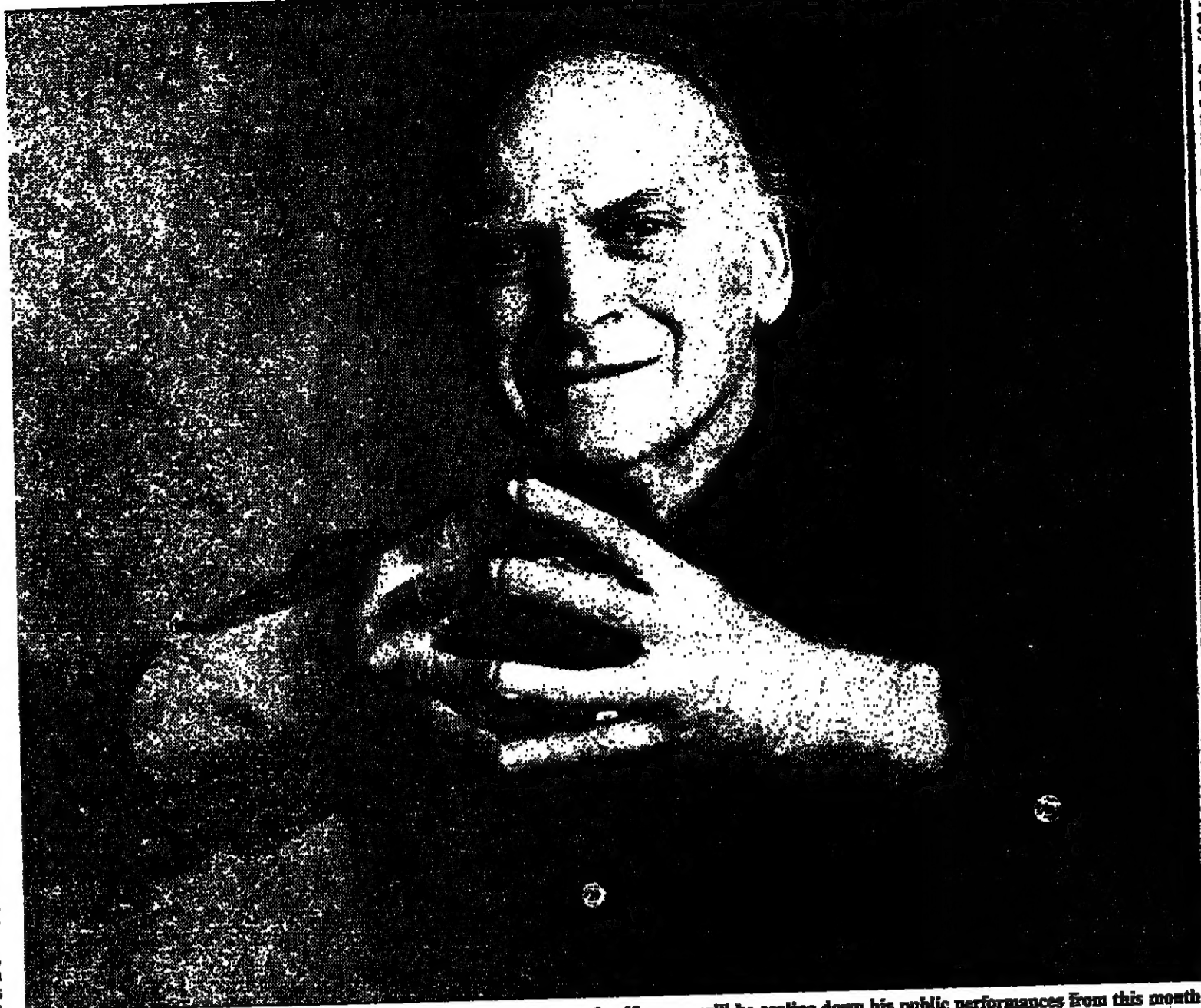
THE STOCK EXCHANGE

London · Belfast · Birmingham · Bristol · Dublin · Glasgow · Liverpool · Manchester



Such harmony, such discord

Sir Yehudi Menuhin,
pictured here by
Snowdon to mark his
70th birthday
today, talks to
Alan Franks about
the conflicts
between his public
and private lives



Bowing out: Sir Yehudi Menuhin, who has thrilled concert audiences for 63 years, will be scaling down his public performances from this month.

At 70, Sir Yehudi Menuhin remains the unresolved discord that he has always been. Infinitely less harmonious to his own inner ear than to the concert hall audiences of the world, to whom he has been playing for 63 years.

For this, his parents are to blame, no less than they are to be commended for having reared a musician who, even on the threshold of old age, still holds fast to the utopianism of a teenage prodigy.

At the risk of labelling the musical analogy, he emerges, by his own admission, as a melody condemned for ever to alternate between the major and the minor modes, the first being the legacy of his late father, who gloried in Yehudi's public goodness, and the second being that of his mother, now 90, who still wishes he could belong more to himself than to the world, and develop the more ruminative side of his character.

Meanwhile, the boy himself seems resigned to this existence at the middle point between *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, even though the very expression of that condition leads him to the remorse of non-fulfilment.

"I say that I am as busy as ever, not with pride but with a certain embarrassment, because there is this dream which I have not managed to realize — a dream simply of taking my wife out to the theatre and the opera, and of being a little bit the father to my children. There is my natural yearning to spend more time at the [Yehudi Menuhin] school in Surrey."

He says that from this month he will be scaling down his public commitments, but in this respect at least his resolution remains to be proven. Midway through his fourth score the schedule of performances is as daunting as it ever was, and his travelling mistress, the violin, as fervent in her demands and as rewarding in her responses.

This is not quite the scurriosity reference it may sound, for in the book which he publishes today he portrays the instrument as nothing less than his grand passion.

"From the handling of the violin I have learnt lessons that apply to other areas of life. With its requirements it is almost like a pagan goddess, exacting a certain tribute, in that you can't look after her or expect her kindness or consideration unless you worship her in the right way."

There is a colossal sense of tragedy in his ageing countenance, above all in the forehead which is at once furrowed by close concentration on his demanding lover and yet made dispirited by the massive preoccupations which music has brought him. There is also the air of a man for whom doubt is finally clouding

the guiding ideology — namely that art in general and music in particular are agents for unifying a world formed with massive fissures.

He explained: "I always think of music as therapy. There is this conflict between what people call reality and what they call ideas. The arts have always been considered as something decorative and dispensable simply because they don't enter into the calculations of those who seek power, or have merely to survive the day. If you have to do that, I mean if you have to find food, then the most you would have expected in the old days would be a beautifully decorated club or a finely designed dining room... you would have to secure leisure for yourself before you could decorate the sword rather than just have a good blade."

"Therefore the element of art has always been associated with societies that have enjoyed some degree of stability. When they are in the process of destroying themselves physically, and are overrun with fear and hatred, then I think that at that point music... well, they have rejected it."

Menuhin's life, as he would be the first to admit, has been a fortuitous accident of place and history, a

latterday classical version of the traditional Jewish "fiddler on the roof" finding himself able to proselytize on the world stage, through the possession of a prodigious gift. The personal cost of that gift has been awesome, and the burden of something akin to atonement seems to sit on his every utterance.

"I have so much to be grateful for. My family, wife, the violin, the good timing. For example, if it had been, say, 20 years earlier or later, things might not have been the same. I had the luck of good timing in relation to the two world wars, with relation to my parents' move to America, with relation to the age I was when I could travel. I have had that marvellous fortune that in the course of my life everything — my development, my age and my efforts — has all fallen on fertile ground."

Today, after many years living in north London, Menuhin and his wife, the former ballet dancer Diana Gould, occupy a large house in Belgravia. When he is at home he still practises for three hours a day in his studio at the top of the building, reached by a lift that rises through the masonry with the speed of continental drift.

Tokens of his past stand wherever the eye roams — the signed photographs of world leaders which are ranged on the piano top, the Epstein

bust above the stairs, the old Paganini concert posters with their dated scrambles of type faces — and in the midst of all this cultural archaeology of more than half a century sits Menuhin himself, presiding over those emblems of a career which recedes into his own boyhood.

Four months ago he was compelled to stop practising the violin while an inflamed tendon in his left wrist healed. In what he describes as "a rather Old Testament manner", he had interpreted the affliction as retribution for not having put in enough time on his playing, which led him to aggravate it by trying to make amends.

"I carry the past as I want to carry the future", he says. "I feel that people who say we have one life and that it is ours to do with as we want are wrong. I do have this strong sense of living with the past, because without it there can be no future. My life is not my own; no one's is. It is something that is merely ours on trust, lent to us to make the best of it that we can."

"You know, the other day I brought back the slice of a petrified tree trunk from Brazil, which was growing 220 million years ago. I was so fascinated by it that if I could conceive of an object of idolatry,

like a golden calf, I suppose, I would choose this bit of tree."

"It has rings, so that you can see that it actually lived for a given number of years, and so there must have been a forest — animals, worms, monkeys — maybe, birds... and here we are, wondering how we'll survive now that we've brought the world to this terrible state, and there's this evidence of all those millions of years. That piece of trunk — I use it merely to give myself a sense of proportion."

The conversation returns to his mother, and with it come those cadences of speech which seem to make each sentence end with a dying fall. At the same time that ferocious concentration which can so easily double as a look of the purest sadness, descends on the brow.

"She has this fierce power, this incredible determination. Not one of your gentle Yiddisher mamas. Much more Russian than Jewish. She doesn't say as much, but I know that for her this idea of selling one's wares to the public, of playing for fees is not, well..." The sentence tails away, unresolved.

Life Class by Yehudi Menuhin is published today by Heinemann (price £8.95).

Muffin ventured, yuppie gained

Cranberry, corn or apple? That is the choice facing Massachusetts legislators in the question of the Official State Muffin.

The proposal to adopt the corn muffin — staple food of the early settlers — as the officially-sanctioned state food symbol has enormous potential for producers, both in sales and publicity, which explains why the cranberry and apple-producing lobbies delayed the budget debate to put their case. Cranberry juice is already the official state drink, but apples have yet to stake their claim among the state symbols. A similar battle — this time between the lobster and potato factions — looms in Maine.

Food has long been big business in the United States, but never before has it been taken quite so seriously. Every other college now has courses in food production and food sciences. The Ivy League universities may not yet offer degrees in Baking and Pastry Skills (you'd have to go to Baltimore's Culinary Arts Institute for that). But "food stylists" and culinary historians home in on Cambridge, Mass. for the 2,300-volume Radcliffe College cookbook collection. Housed in the Schlesinger Library on the History of Women in America, it covers the whole spectrum of food writing, from *Uncle Ben's Magic of Rice* to *The Political Palace: A Feminist Vegetarian Cookbook* by the Bloodroot Collective.

One of American public television's most popular shows is the *Frugal Gourmet*, a zany performance by the Rev Jeff Smith, a former university chaplain who graduated from the seminar room to the kitchen. Now owner of the Chaplain's Pastry in Tacoma, Washington, he is among a growing army of unlikely-sounding recruits to the food trade.

Among the Yuppie set, the search for the better bagel can be just as competitive as the struggle up the executive ladder. Hoses of "gourmet" take-out shops, with catchy

Hot competition in search of a better bagel

names such as the Silver Palate and A Moveable Feast have opened up to cater for the demand.

"There are very few pleasures in life that we can control. Eating is one", says Norma Wasserman, a professional painter who "discovered" food while a student in London. She runs two food shops in Cambridge, Mass. and paints at weekends. Recently, she had a portrait hung at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington DC — and found herself mobbed at the reception by people wanting to know the secrets not of her palette, but of her palate.

"Gourmet" is the catchword of the moment, a word so over-used it has become

Upwardly mobile

Americans are gripped by a food fever that has even spread into politics, says Sally Dugan

virtually meaningless. There are endless books with titles such as *The High Fibre/Low Fat/Diabetic Gourmet*. There is gourmet popcorn, gourmet cat and dog food, even gourmet air freshener (Guaranteed Free from Any Toxic Substance). And there is *Gourmet* magazine, a glossy confection of recipes and gastronomic tidbits with an enviable ability to ignore events beyond the dining room table. Launched in the unlikely year of 1941, it reassured its first readers that "bustations of good foods to rush to appetite's defence" in case war interfered with choice European imports.

The April 1986 issue has a fashionably raspberry-flavoured front and a nod in the



direction of fast food with an article on "cuisine courante".

For the ultimate in specialist food publications, there is *Chocolate News* — brown and actually smelling of chocolate — and the lush bi-monthly *Chocolatier*, an ad-man's dream. Along with exotic fruits, pasta and all things Italian, chocolate is one of the current "in" foods. American per capita consumption rose from 9.7lb in 1984 to 12lb in 1985 — and manufacturers are falling over themselves to find new ways of using it.

Yuppie Gourmet, Inc. of Racine, Wisconsin, recently announced the birth of the chocolate-covered potato crisp. And that old standby, the chocolate chip cookie — invented by a Massachusetts housewife in 1929 — is increasingly more chocolate than chip.

At the other end of the price scale are the designer chocolate shops, which look more like jewellers than grocery stores. And like jewellers, they specialize in wish fulfillment. For less than \$20 Chocolate Designs of Houston, Texas, will model you a ten-inch high mink coat or a Ferrari — all in solid chocolate.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

YES OR NO

Would you treat a child suffering from leukaemia?		
Would you retain Society's hard won control over polio, diphtheria, TB and smallpox?		
Would you agree we must have medicines and vaccines which have been tested for safety?		
Would you agree that we need to alleviate and control, for example, cancer, arthritis, multiple sclerosis and heart disease?		
Would you like to see a cure for AIDS and Legionnaire's disease?		

Animal experimentation has made an essential contribution to the control and eradication of serious diseases. Much more requires to be done — this work must continue.

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A bird's inviting song



The familiar chirruping call of the house sparrow may contain subtle behavioural information. A

recent study has shown that the rate of one sparrow's chirrup calling is proportional to the amount of food available for other sparrows. When presented with a scattered food source which one bird could not monopolize, the bird tended to chirrup rapidly.

The most convincing explanation is that feeding in groups helps ensure safety against predators. When the food is unscattered (a slice of bread, for example) the sparrow is silent. Thus, the noise may be a balance between keeping food to itself and concern about predators.

FINDINGS A series reporting on research ZOOLOGY

Brown study

The newborn young of many mammals are born with a special form of fat called brown fat. Its prime function is to produce heat during the first critical days after birth.

In one group of mammals, the marsupials of Australia and South America, the young are born in a very undeveloped state after very short gestations. These tiny offshoots (less than one tenth of their mother's weight) continue to grow as an external foetus. Until recently marsupials

were thought to lack brown fat. Now, research shows that in one species of marsupial (the Bennett's wallaby) brown fat develops some months after birth, just before the young joey leaves the pouch. This is perhaps the physiological equivalent of birth since the joey needs to maintain its body temperature away from the pouch. This discovery means that this unique heat-producing tissue may have a very long evolutionary history: marsupials evolved as a separate group some 120 million years ago.

Call of the deep

Insight into the behaviour of elephant seals comes from a recent paper in *The Journal of Zoology*. The female northern elephant seal lands in California each year for five weeks to give birth and nurse her young to independence. In the process, she loses a third of her body weight. She returns to the sea to feed then, two-and-a-half months later, briefly returns to moult.

Scientists at the University of California attached depth recorders to a nursing female. During her first 11 days at sea, she spent 89 per cent of her time under water. In dives averaging 20 minutes, with less than three minutes on surface between dives. Her average depth was 1,100ft with a maximum of 2,050ft (the deepest seal dive on record, and one which may have taken her to the edge of the continental shelf). While diving, the seal may drift into partial sleep, cutting its oxygen use.

Dr Andrew Loudon The author is a research fellow at the Institute of Zoology

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 931

ACROSS	1 Containing iron (6)	5 Heat source (4)	9 Composition (5)	11 Nicked (7)	13 Funds store (8)	15 Additionally (4)	17 Not meant (13)	19 Scots old (4)	21 Very hungry (8)	23 Final points (7)	25 Detest utterly (5)	27 Very lazy (4)	29 Gossip (6)
DOWN	2 Follow (5)	3 Glean (3)	4 Dynamic meeting (13)	6 Destiny (4)	7 Command level (7)	8 Eating establishment (10)	10 Revelation (10)	12 Location (4)	14 Conceal (4)	16 Poorly-mannered (3)	18 Silent acting (4)	20 Formic acid insect (3)	

SOLUTION TO NO 930
ACROSS: 1 Sells 4 Die hard 8 Optic 9 Saracen 10 Garrison 11 Kill 13 Beachcomber 17 Omit 18 Training 21 Tripoli 22 Eaten 23 Meeting 24 Tarry
DOWN: 1 Stodge 2 Lacer 3 Succinct 4 Disconcerting 5 Ecco 6 Acribe 7 Dangle 12 Imminent 14 Edifice 15 Tom tom 16 Agency 19 Initer 20 Loc

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هذه هي الحياة

FASHION

Back on the hippy trail

The absolute beginning for denim was the American blue-jean Levi Strauss in the 1850s was the first to adapt *serge de Nîmes*, as it was originally known, to clothing. His double seams and rivets were put to the test by American dustbowl farmers and labourers at the turn of the century.

It wasn't until the early 1950s that denim achieved a certain notoriety. It was the anarchic style of the American motorcycle gangs in leather jackets and jeans that gave Marlon Brando his look for the "Wild One". James Dean was quick to follow suit and he too scowled his way to stardom in faded blue. These cult movie heroes introduced denim to the British youth for the first time. And as Brando grew up and James Dean drove his Chevy to the levee, rock 'n' roll thundered in Levi's current advertising campaign shows brooding Elvis Presley look-alikes, nurturing their five-pocket westerns into shape. But while the creators of the original red-tag 501s (today's favourite label) hark back to the nostalgic days of rock 'n' roll, the summer of '86 will see denim back on the hippy trail.

The flower-power generation put the strength of denim to the ultimate test. Their uniform waistcoats and jeans were anti-fashion, personalized with rips and studs. A hippy wasn't hip without a "make love not war" badge sewn on to a back pocket.

But the most dedicated drop-outs would shake in their Jesus boots at the diamond trimming and designer rips which are Katharine Hammett's interpretation of the hippy heyday. Hammett takes a raunchy tongue-in-cheek look at the late Sixties. Her figure-hugging bustier tops and mini-skirts are a caricature of skinny midriff tops and frayed-edge bermudas.

Joe Caseley Hayford, owner of the Whistles shop in London, has backed denim in a big way this year. Jackets trimmed with cartoon characters, appliquéd chambray shirts and mini-skirts all have hippy overtones but without the down-and-out scruffy image. The fade-in-the-wash appeal also applies to indigo-dyed cotton sweaters with rail-necks and thick cable patterns by the French design company Bolds.

Designers taking denim off the hippy trail include Lolita Lempicka, a French designer who has added chic to hip and put denim on the city streets. The last few punks loitering in the Kings Road can watch her slim-skirts and structured tops in their favourite fabric walking out of Whistles. Other French designers, thinking along the same lines are Karl Lagerfeld, who has swapped rivets for gilt buttons and put denim on the Paris catwalk for Chanel, and Azzedine Alaïa, who has cut it on the curve for wide-shouldered, tight-waisted tops and short, sexy skirts.

Ralph Lauren, the designer who brought us the prairie look with chambray skirts and bandanna handkerchiefs is still designing denim in the rough. His tough jackets lined with tartan and worn with wide-legged jeans are for the healthy outdoor man. He has cleaned up the image of the lumberjack with his rough-wear collection, and put a woman's denim jacket with a lace collar.

The denim industry was flagging when designer jeans arrived. Gloria Vanderbilt embroidered her name across a million bellies and Calvin Klein followed suit with a steamy advertising campaign that made some critics hot under their immaculate Klein collars. Other manufacturers deserted their cult following and experimented with lighter-weight fabrics, even changing the colour. Black denim was an unsuccessful spin-off which proved to be

with tartan and worn with wide-legged jeans are for the healthy outdoor man. He has cleaned up the image of the lumberjack with his rough-wear collection, and put a woman's denim jacket with a lace collar.

Rebecca Tyrrel

• Suzy Menkes is on holiday



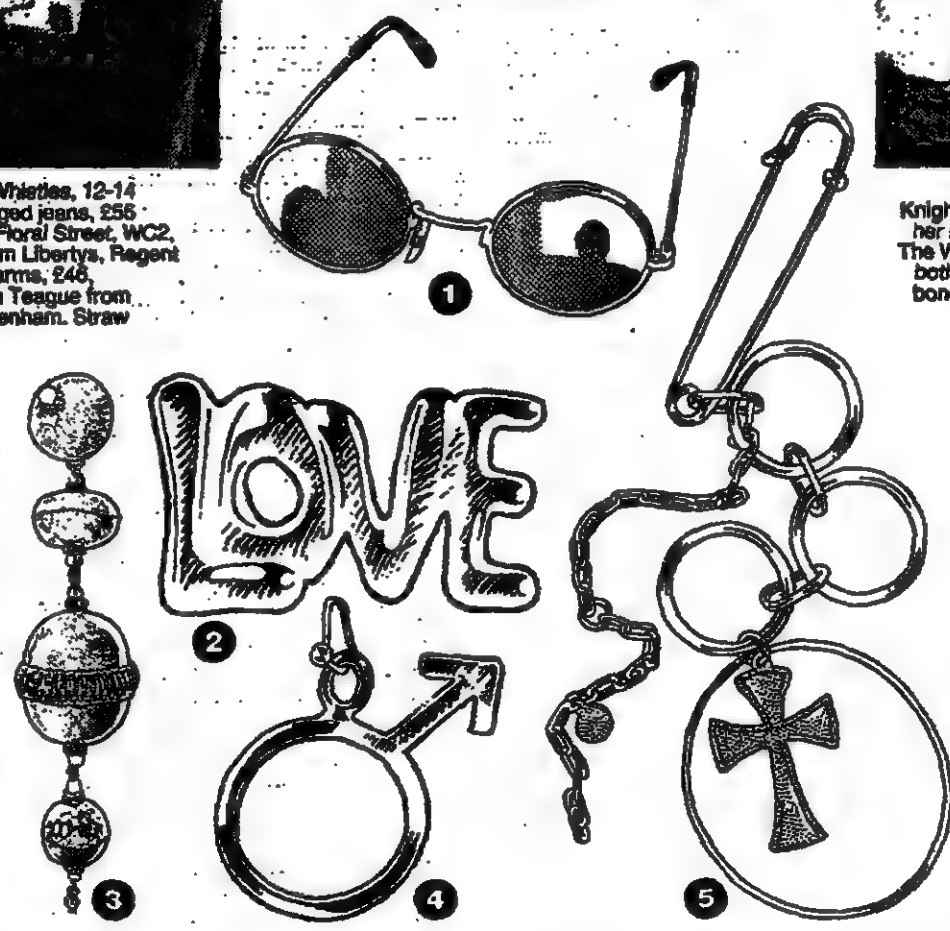
Orange knitted cotton polo-neck vest, £85 by Polka from Whistles, 12-14 Christopher Place, W1 and branches. Stone-washed fringed jeans, £55 by Joe Caseley-Hayford from Jones, Kings Road SW1 and Floral Street, WC2, and the Warehouse, Glasgow. Beaded zulu headband, £69 from Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Buddha hoop earrings, £46, armband with charms, £46, embossed silver armband, £46 all by Gary Wright and Sheila Teague from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1 and Review in Cheltenham. Straw hat decorated with ribbons by Samson.



Denim jacket with lace-trimmed collar, £93 from Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1. Antique silver necklaces and earrings from a selection at Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Head-wrap from a selection of printed scarves at Accessories, 22 The Market, Covent Garden, WC2.



Red suede fringed jacket, £140 by Genal from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1. White silk shirt, £78.50 by Katharine Hammett from her shop at 50 South Molton Street, W1, Euston, Clifton, Bristol and The Warehouse, Glasgow. Denim skirt, £35, white leather boots, £54.99 both from Hobbs, South Molton Street, W1 and branches. Silver and bone drop earrings, £39 from Liberty, Regent Street, W1. Tortoiseshell sunglasses from a selection at Jones, Kings Road. Hair and Make up by Wendy Sack.



1. Red "John Lennon" wire rimmed sunglasses, £4.95, also available in blue, silver and gold.
2. Silver "Love" lettering brooch, £5.95.
3. Incense burner earrings, £50 by Eric Beamon from Liberty, Regent Street, W1 and XYZ, Hampstead, NW3.
4. Silver metal fertility symbol earrings, £4.95.
5. Silver Angel silver pin with hoops and cross, £25 all from Zora at Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, SW1.
6. Gold hoop earrings with razor fish drops, £80 by Eric Beamon from Bazaar, 34 Brook Street, W1, Liberty, Regent Street, W1 and XYZ, Hampstead, NW3.

Photographs by CHRIS EDWICK
Illustrations by MICHAEL DAVIDSON

Away with the suit, on with the shorts

Tunics, breeches, stockings... the simple male suit has seen off all attempts at reform.

Contemplating the current glimmering/tarty look - teetering high heels and tight glittering garments - one is tempted to agree with Robert Burton in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, that women "annoyn and paint their faces, crush in their feet and bodies, and hurt and crucify themselves", all in the cause of fashion which Oscar Wilde describes as "a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months".

Ever since men sobered down in their dress at the end of the eighteenth century, women in contrast appear to have become more capricious in their clothing, and more prepared to be uncomfortable in the pursuit of the current fashion aesthetic. Modest attempts at organized dress reform, from Mrs Bloomer's loose trousers in the mid 19th Century to the Sensible Dress Society of the late 1920s, which tried to keep in fashion the comfortable, loose-fitting knee-length dresses typical of that decade of sartorial eman-

ipation, all met with scant success. Today's dress reformers, if they can be called that, cannot suggest much that is practical for women other than various versions of men's dress; and indeed it is with some envy that women might regard the male suit, which evolved in the late seventeenth century, and which has been the basic wear for men on most occasions. It is an outfit which is both uniform and expressive of personality - think of Derek Hatton's rather sharp suits, and the more casual lines of President Reagan's, which look inspired by the "drape".

Silk blouse at the May Ball?

suits of the late 1940s. By the same token, evening dress for men both flatters them and absolves them of the worry of choice.

Over the last hundred or so years, however, there have been periodic grumblings over the sobriety and uniformity of male dress, and some attempts at reform. In the late nineteenth century a number of writers and artists (Oscar Wilde was one), reviling the costume of industrial man, tried unsuccessfully to return to the dress of the past, suggesting various kinds of "medieval" outfits, such as

turn away from what Eric Gill called "the clothes of clerics", towards bright and comfortable clothes. In a deliberate effort to remove dress reform from the suspect aesthetic and somewhat effeminate image of Wilde and his circle, the

members of the Men's Dress Reform Party, founded in 1929, wished to promote a hearty masculinity in costume, notably by the wearing of shorts.

In a letter to *The Times* in June of that year, the secretary of the new society stated the views of his members, most of whom wished for shorts (though a few wanted the kilt); he himself (a Dr Jordan) advocated a kind of jacket and shorts suit made of "fine worsted or cashmere; good stockings to match", an open-necked shirt, and sandals. Shorts were, of course, associated in the public mind with sport (especially football) and with boys. Although Lord Baden-Powell, a supporter of the MDRP, wore shorts even when receiving an honorary degree, along with his cap and gown, it was too much a break with convention for men to wear them at work, for instance.

It was even less likely that they would be adopted, as some of the dress reformers wanted, for evening wear; although Jordan in 1930 urged young men attending Cambridge May Balls to wear "a silk blouse, satin shorts and silk stockings", he himself preferred the tunic and sandals. "Let us go gay" pleaded Ernest Thesiger at a Dress Reform Dinner Debate in 1932 (the motion, proposed by C.E.M. Jeard, was "that men must be re-dressed"), but the

reformers could not decide on what they should wear. The members of the MDRP engaged in a flurry of activity during the 1930s: newspaper articles, debates, rambles and "dress reform revels" helped to promote the cause. Reading the surviving accounts, there is that mixture of individual eccentricity which is peculiarly English. It is difficult to say

how far these dress reformers influenced the trend throughout the Thirties towards lighter and brighter casual clothes for men: sport and the vast growth in the holiday industry must have been much more important an inspiration. Since then, we have heard nothing little more on the subject of dress reform: it is not clear how serious George Orwell was when in 1945 he urged a new kind of evening dress based on the battle-dress, which would be "truly national". We are all resistant, it seems, to changes in dress which do not naturally evolve out of a preceding style; and those urging reform cry in the wilderness.

Aileen Ribeiro
The author is head of the history of dress department at the Courtauld Institute of Art.

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Oscar Wilde in his aesthetic 18th century reform dress

THE TIMES DIARY

Changed Priorities

If James Prior's son David still nurtures hopes of being selected to fight his father's Waveney seat, he can forget them for the moment. Although it has not yet been announced, the former Northern Ireland Secretary's seat is going to Prior's own agent, David Porter — a move which is already infuriating Tories in the know. "It is simply not on for an agent to stand for the seat — it's like an NCO shooting his troop officer in the back," says Mr. Porter. "Porter should at least have had the decency to try elsewhere." Porter is unabashed: "I know it's almost unprecedented, but I am a local in the area," he says. "My candidacy will be announced next week."

Biter bit

Jack Aspinwall, one of the leading Tory rebels who voted against the Sunday Trading Bill, has an embarrassing confession to make. The MP for Wandsworth and director of the Sacrum family firm of food shops was recently found in a DIY shop on a Sunday afternoon laden with wallpaper and other household accessories. "I was buying the wallpaper for an elderly member of the constituency," explained Aspinwall. "I voted against the bill because I am against total deregulation."

Barren Fields

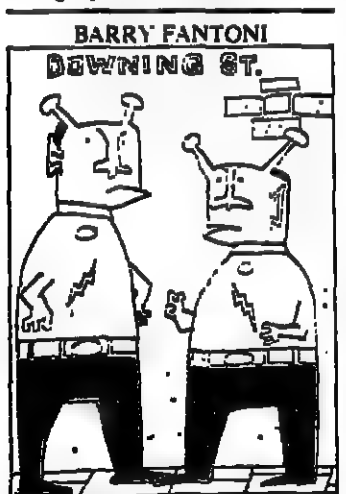
It is not turning out to be Randolph Field's year. Only weeks after he postponed the launch of his new airline, Highland Express, having failed to raise the necessary finance, the courts have again found against him. In 1984 Fields was ordered to pay full costs for a serious contempt in delaying the return of documents he had seized through an Anton Pillar order against barristers who had quit his Grays Inn, London, chambers. The Court of Appeal ruled the order should never have been granted. Now the High Court has dismissed all but one of Fields' claims, including one for breach of confidence against his former barristers and clerks. His Honour Judge Gerald Butler awarded common fund costs against him.

Vision off

Don't expect an even break if you live in the inner city. I hired a television set and video recorder from Visionhire in Islington, paying extra for insurance. Ten days later, my flat was burgled and the video was stolen. Because I was burgled so soon after installation, Visionhire is refusing to rent me another video, and intends to repossess my TV as well. Bang goes Dallas...

Bible thumper

The Reverend Ian Paisley has been treating delegates of the Democratic Unionist annual conference in Belfast to the kind of wit for which he is renowned in Northern Ireland but which mainland television viewers rarely experience. I am told the tale which raised the biggest laugh was of the Protestant who returned home from church singing the praises of the preacher: "I don't know where that fellow gets his texts from, but today's sermon was brilliant — all about St Paul taking a pistol to the Fenians."



Art attack

Princess Michael of Kent has taken to wearing advertising slogans to promote a commercial art gallery — of which she is a paid director — while in the company of the Royal Family. Yesterday observers suggested it may be more appropriate if she wore a slogan promoting the hard-pressed Victoria and Albert Museum — of which she is an unpaid trustee. The Princess was photographed at Badminton at the weekend with the slogan "MacConal-Mason Gallery Equestrian Event Team" on her Sloane Ranger-style jacket. She is not in the team, nor has she ridden any of their events. Yesterday the gallery said "with deference to the princess," that riders must be very experienced to qualify for the team. The Princess's directorship of the MacConal-Mason gallery in London has already caused ructions within the art establishment. Critics claim it conflicts with her V & A role. (She has voted on a V & A purchase worth several millions). Others, such as Hugh Leggett of the Museums and Galleries Commission, says it does not. Yesterday the princess's spokesman said "Perhaps the V & A will give her a slogan to wear next year?"

PHS

America's badge of courage

by Stepan T Karatayev

The United States administration has described its action against Libya as an act of self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. I find it hard to accept that the US should require such a narrowly formulated defence. The action was in reality a protective measure to safeguard the whole civilized world from the cancerous tumour of state terrorism.

The past 45 years have shown us how many sacrifices the American nation has made to protect freedom. The heroic struggle of the American armed forces in the Pacific theatre and their dynamic contribution to the battle for Europe saved western civilization from the plague of Nazism and ensured the success of the Allied campaigns.

In the 1950s the United States bore the principal burden of a difficult war in Korea and as a result preserved an independent South Korean state, whose current essential prosperity is due both to American investment and to continued US protection from the aggressive stance of North Korea.

From 1960 to 1970 the United States fought a courageous campaign against the barefaced aggression of a communist totalitarian state — North Vietnam. Unfortunately, due to the influence of those same defeatist and

"progressive" elements now condemning America for her action against Libya, the United States was forced to abandon this region. Consequently, independent states — the Republic of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos — fell under the Communist yoke.

In the past 10 years only American diplomatic, economic and military assistance has preserved outposts of moderation in the Middle East. The vigilance of the United States is preventing the spread of totalitarianism in Africa and Central America.

The American military presence, guarantees the freedom, democratic government and national independence of all the countries of Western Europe. These include countries which deny the right of American aircraft to overfly them; countries which declare themselves to be "nuclear-free", those which do not wish to make a proper financial contribution to the defence of Europe; and even the so-called neutrals.

And now America, supported by only one brave nation, Great Britain, has taken the courageous course of resolute and practical combat with international terrorism, sending out a timely signal to all dictators and tyrants — above all to the terrorists' chief "rear support" country, the Soviet Union.

Naturally the USSR is actively and

cynically exploiting this situation. It sees it as an opportunity to foment anti-American and anti-British feeling in the world and to create tension within the western alliance. Moscow knows perfectly well what kind of leader Colonel Gaddafi is, the nature of his regime and his personal involvement in international terrorism. Nevertheless the Soviet Union publicly defends Libya, and has provided it with massive supplies of military equipment. Against this background, Soviet protests that it seeks only to promote peace in the Middle East ring hollow.

The time will come when tyrannical regimes will begin to disappear, passions will be spent and the nations of the world will appreciate the essential contribution made by the US, and Great Britain to the fight against aggression, state terrorism and international lawlessness.

I should like to believe that the truth about the motives of the American and British leaders will in time reach the peoples of the USSR and prove to be one of the first steps in restoring Russia to the family of free, civilized nations. This is the dream of every Russian patriot.

Stepan T Karatayev is the pseudonym of a Soviet political historian visiting the West.

George Graham finds privatization failing to sort out contract tangles

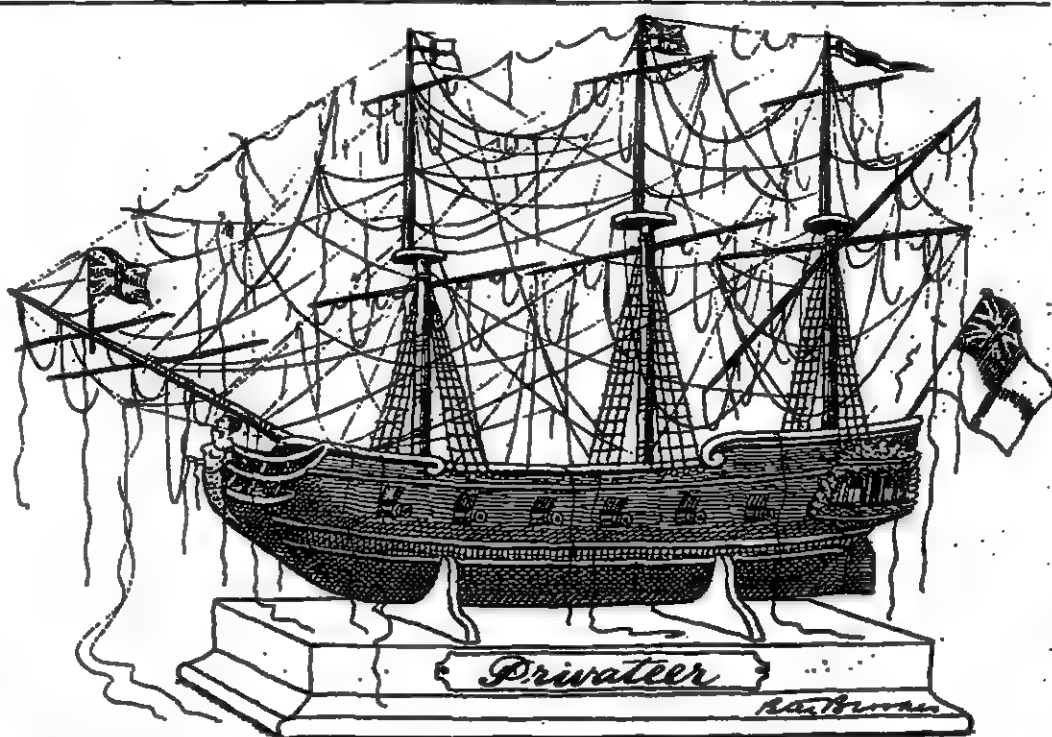
One of the most alluring gains from pushing Britain's warship building yards into the private sector was surely the prospect that the Ministry of Defence could order ships on a straightforward commercial basis. The defence establishment, urged to improve its procurement policy, must have dreamt that decisions would no longer be based on a mixture of short-term political necessity, regional policy and the financial interests of British Shipbuilders or its sponsoring Department of Trade and Industry.

The members of Cabinet committee E now know that the prospect was only a dream. Late last week they thrashed out yet again the arguments over who will get the £240 million order for the first two of a new class of auxiliary oil replenishment vessels (AORs); they must now be well aware that the process of moving from public to private makes decisions even more complex. In this tricky instance the transfer is incomplete — newly privatized Swan Hunter is competing with a consortium led by state-owned Harland and Wolff.

But even when the transfer is complete, naval orders are likely to remain more rather than less subject to political lobbying than in the days of the nationalized industry. In theory, there was competitive naval tendering by yards within British Shipbuilders even before the main warshipbuilding yards were privatized. But in some circumstances, especially where there might be only one supplier (as for Trident submarines), the MoD would negotiate a contract with one yard without tendering. In practice, British Shipbuilders, as the parent company, would naturally attempt to share out the orders to prevent yards being without work and losing jobs. This process became more important than ever when the decision had been made to sell the warship yards. Marginally viable yards such as Swan Hunter and Cammell Laird needed contracts to help them into the private sector, if necessary at the expense of traditionally profitable yards such as Yarrow or Vosper Thornycroft.

The so-called composite yards that have traditionally built both merchant and naval vessels have pushed harder into naval business to counteract the continuing dearth of merchant orders. Swan Hunter, one of the country's biggest yards, fetched only £5 million when it was sold to managers early this year on special terms — even with the strong prospect if not the promise of AOR orders. Managers and City investors have made it clear that they would not have put in a penny if they had thought the orders were in doubt. For the appeal of the company was a design-based specialization in naval support vessels that could be exported. Swan says its design team could not survive the loss of the AOR battle.

Before privatization, there could at least be a clear separation of Whitehall's powers. The MoD awards the contract on the basis of tenders. It is up to the sponsoring



Why the yards are still yoked to Whitehall

department — normally the DTI but in Harland's case the Northern Ireland Office — to worry about any subsidies.

Given Cabinet politics, it did not always work out that way. In January last year, for example, Michael Heseltine as defence secretary pushed one of the last two orders for later-model Type 22 frigates to Cammell Laird, a positive move by the champion of Merseyside to save the yard from closure. Economy would have dictated that both orders, rather than just the other one, went to Swan Hunter on Tyne-side. To make up for this, the MoD agreed to negotiate the order for the second Type 23 frigate with Swan Hunter although Yarrow, which had built the first Type 23, was anxious to tender. Those negotiations are still on.

Clearly, this sort of mess could not survive privatization. One of the terms of sale, crucially in the case of Swan Hunter, was that the DTI would protect the yard from subsidized competing tenders from state yards, notably Harland and Wolff.

Enter the Northern Ireland Office. Tom King's men eventually went along with the no-subsidy policy, confining subsidies to Harland's merchant shipping business. When Swan's confident managers suspected that Harland had submitted a lower tender than Swan Hunter's second attempt, let alone its first, they reasoned that fair competition was not simply a matter of avoiding specific subsidies on specific or-

ders. It runs deeper. If a company has the general support of the taxpayer and the taxpayer is prepared to fund continuing losses, management's attitude to drawing up individual tenders must be affected by what amounts to a general subsidy.

This applies particularly to a high-risk order such as the first of a new class of vessel of untried design. How can you allow for the different subjective assessment of risk by a company ultimately backed by the Exchequer and one that rests on a slender capital put together by its managers? Since a decision on the AOR order was put off, Treasury referees have reworked the figures to look for hidden Harland subsidies not found the first time round.

There can be no unambiguous conclusion, however, since the general subsidy argument is essentially ideological. Nor is the argument all on one side. British Shipbuilders is still paying to complete some capital spending at Swan Hunter and would bear the cost of limited redundancies. And in this case Harland is the leader of a consortium of otherwise private enterprise companies.

Yarrow, now owned by the GEC, will account for some 30 per cent of the work.

The essential problem, in any case, stems from an earlier lack of unity in government industrial policy — a problem likely to be duplicated in a private warship building industry. Since the Northern Ireland Office rather than the DTI sponsors Harland &

Wolff, it backed the plan for this base of Belfast's economy to diversify into naval vessels after a 16-year absence from the market. The chairman John Parker's remarkable transformation of the yard could not survive an absence of orders. Before the collapse of oil prices few expected any early upsurge of orders for the big merchant ships Harland's facilities were designed to build.

Unfortunately, when everyone moves into the naval market there is likely to be excess capacity there too. The survival of Cammell Laird itself made life harder for others. The warship yards have been buoyed up by orders to replace losses in the South Atlantic war. They will not flow for ever. The next big order, due to be awarded in June, is for the third and fourth Type 23 frigates.

Yarrow, Vosper-Thornycroft, the Cammell Laird arm of Vickers Cammell and Swan Hunter are all in the race.

Unless private sector politics are to determine this next order too, the Cabinet committee therefore had the stark and unwelcome task of deciding whether 2,000 workers on Tyne-side or a similar number in Belfast were likely to lose their jobs.

Any government's instinct in such a nasty corner is to compromise and spread the misery by splitting the orders. This solution would be even more uneconomic than usual since the AOR tenders are for designing and building, and the two contenders have submitted different designs for the MoD specification. (Swan Hunter now suggests the order could be split provided it is to its design). In the absence of a satisfactory political solution, exasperation may have driven Whitehall back to its principles: that the Ministry of Defence should make a commercial judgement of the value for money offered by the fully adjusted, fully vetted rival tenders. The result will inevitably be seen as the judgement of Pilate rather than of Solomon.

At the same time, the monarchy's position is secure. At a ceremony in the Cortes two months ago the King's son, Prince Felipe, Prince of Asturias, was sworn in as heir to the throne. Most Spaniards would find it inconceivable that they might return to an authoritarian system of left or right, and they know that the King would never allow this to happen.

Britain welcomes a man who, although only 48, has brought Spain into the fold of Western Europe, who has steered a potentially violent country into a lagoon of comparative calm and has earned the respect, trust and affection of all the Spanish people.

Lord Dour

The author is MEP for Surrey West and former chairman of the all-party Committee of the European Parliament dealing with Spanish accession to the EEC.

Roger Scruton

Charmed circles of disdain

In colourful pages, David Lodge and Malcolm Bradbury have introduced us to some of the fauna of the modern university. One character, however, seems to have escaped their attention, even though he occupies the highest citadels of influence and even though he has for many years determined the temper, the manners and the doctrine which bring preferment in the academic world. This character is the Sneering Don who, with one foot in Oxbridge and the other in fashionable London, holds himself to be so far above the world of human commerce as to be uniquely qualified to cast judgement on it.

On the whole it is from the tribe of Sneering Dons that advisers, trustees and royal commissioners are chosen, and anyone who is concerned to understand the British establishment would do well to take an interest in this character who has done so much to create its outlook and its tone.

No special accomplishment is required in the aspiring SD. While the tribe includes distinguished thinkers, the majority, like Ronald Dworkin, owe their reputation to a handful of clever articles or a series of slick reviews. To join this privileged class you need only three things: an Oxbridge fellowship, a supercilious manner and what Richard Wollheim once admiringly called, a "robust respect for fashion". Armed with these gifts, the novice can begin the long ascent of Mount Ben Ponsant, to be received at last into the liberal establishment, and there be garlanded with fashion's brief acclaim.

The novice's first task is to find, in the immediate circumstances of his college, something old and venerable that he might destroy. If he is lucky enough to belong to a single-sex college he can campaign for the admission of women (or, as the case may be, of men), an activity which sharpens the tongue and the sentiments of the incipient sneerer more effectively than almost any other. Alternatively he can fight for the disestablishment of the college chapel or for the installation of contraceptive machines in the junior common room.

All those causes prove admirably efficient in winning the respect of established sneerers. Equally advantageous are the ceremonies of hall — gowns, Latin grace, high table and the like — which can be swept away in a moment, and which offer the spectacle of a ruined culture trying vainly to stand against the winds of social change.

The SD may graduate from these innocent pastimes to more serious pursuits. He may work for "disinvestment" in South Africa, for new courses in "women's studies", for the abolition of theology. However, while his causes should be fashionable and egalitarian, he must not be seen to be advancing them. His whole posture as an aspiring member of the establishment requires him to retain judicious and didactic reserve, and he must step into the debate only at the last minute, appearing to bring order and

reason where there had previously been passion and disarray. In particular the SD must wait for the conservative to speak before stepping off the fence.

Once someone has spoken in the conservative interest, however, a peculiar transformation can be witnessed. Whatever the subject of debate, the SD will at once discard his even-minded posture and search the room for fellow members of his tribe. Then begins that peculiar game of winks, snorts, giggles and the passing of notes (each one greeted with a further escalation in hilarity), whereby an atmosphere of irrepressible mockery is engendered. Soon all opposition collapses in disorder, and radical proposals are adopted as the distillation of donnish sobriety and mature social concern.

In order to maintain his position, the SD should never be trapped into defining his own opinions. He should rather entice others to attribute to him the radical attitudes that he favours, so that he can at once repudiate them, with an air of astonishment that anyone should be so naïve, so simple-minded, so McCarthyite (a favourite expression) as to accuse him of a subversive aim.

His posture is that not of an advocate but of a judge, and if he seems to come down on the side of the radical, it is only because the conservative he made himself ridiculous in expressing his antiquated doctrines.

In this way, the SD ensures not only the moral triumph of the liberal conscience but also the material triumph of the radical causes towards which he remains so fastidious a detachment. Oxford may be the home of lost causes, but this is only because lost causes are so useful an embellishment to the reservoir of received ideas.

The position occupied by the SD is intellectually and socially alive. Provided that the chain of mockery is maintained, each new aspirant may depend upon its support. Nothing is required of him besides a negative conformity — a refusal to shake the fence. Indeed, it is the remarkable achievement of Oxbridge to have created a kind of negative establishment, a network which spreads through the upper ranks of university life, through the media and the professions, and through the sybaritic society of fashionable London. This establishment coheres at once in opposition to every conservative proposal, and to challenge it is immensely dangerous, unless you challenge it from the position that it secretly advances — that of the radical left.

Some measure of its power can be gathered from the fate of F.R. Leavis, perhaps the greatest genius to come out of Cambridge since Russell, who was denied all promotion, once he had exposed the spiritual emptiness of those who controlled his career. But the punishment of Leavis is only one small example of a continuous process, whereby modern British society has been founded on the priesthood of unbelievers.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

moreover... Miles Kington

Hard shoulders for crying on

Am I the only person who has noticed that what goes along motorways is very different from what goes over them?

We all know what goes along motorways. Lorries and coaches, men with suits hanging up in their company cars, and married couples sticking to the middle lane no matter what overtakes them on either side. Police cars going at 70 mph, causing terrible jams behind them. A juggernaut, taking ten minutes to overtake another juggernaut. The car you passed in Ealing passing you again in Avon.

But what goes over the bridges is from another world. Often, when I glance up at the B road or lane on the bridge which is about to cut out radio reception for 10 seconds, I see men clip-clopping across on horses, or girls riding ponies. Sometimes I see cyclists, alone or in groups. At other times it is old people out walking their dogs and, once, recently, I was privileged to see a whole herd of cows crossing the M4. Down on the motorway it is the 20th Century in full flood; up there on the bridges it is the 19th, apparently unaware of the invention of the internal combustion engine.

The fact that they are seen in silhouette makes this parade of rural life all the more attractive, like the three Chinese girls going across the bridge in the willow pattern design. And they seem to know how picturesque they are, too. They amble across, like lost extras from *Lark Rise to Candleford*, slowly, slowly, so that we down here will get a pang of longing for the lost world of innocence up there.

The point is that motorway bridges have more than their fair share of rural life. I drive down country lanes as well, and it's months since I saw a horseman clip-clopping along or a herd of cows, but every time I set off along a motorway I know that I am going to see one or the other, up there on a bridge. It is almost as if they were bit-part players sent out by the drama department of the British Tourist Authority.

Perhaps that's what it is. Per-

haps this is part of a determined drive by the tourist people to get people off the motorway and into the countryside. At break of dawn, maybe, the horsemen and cyclists and shepherds are distributed by van round the country and given strict orders to cross and recross bridges all day long. "Just amble across," they are told, "and then amble back again, and then go back again, and have a break for lunch. Have a picnic on the bridge, if you feel up to it."

And perhaps they are the same people who train those birds of prey which are such a feature of motorway margins, hovering, fluttering menacingly besides the road prior to a pounce which never comes. You must have seen them. Have they too been given their instructions? "All right, buzzards or kestrels or whatever you are, you're on the job today, 9.5. We want you to flutter menacingly over the hard shoulder; the old vulture routine. But don't land on the road. Leave that to the rooks."

Maybe the same department is planning a few publications, as well. The *Oxford Book of Motorway Verse* would seem to be a natural.

The car queue hoots the knell of parting day.
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the bridge.
The salesman homeward grinds his weary way.
But knows his supper's safely in the fridge.

Or how about:
My heart leaps up when I spy
The exit sign ahead:
So was it when we first passed Slough
So is it, crawling past Bath now.
So be it hearing Ross-on-Wye And home to bed!

Yes, I believe there is a great deal more to this strange world upstairs from the motorway, this world that appears for a moment silhouetted and then passes over, leaving us going along mindlessly like a trail of ants. If you know the answer to this mystery, please don't write and tell me, I would prefer it to remain a mystery.



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HAPPY AND GLORIOUS

It is a striking fact that although the last thirty years have been characterised by sweeping and promiscuous criticism of almost every established British institution, there is no serious republican movement in this country. That most atavistic and mystical of political institutions, the Monarchy, has survived and prospered when around it more self-consciously modern bodies were succumbing to critical attack.

No doubt an anthropologist would explain this surprising success in terms of the unconscious mythology of the British people. Here is an institution with roots deep in the national past which appeals to its on grounds which triumphantly override the everyday imperatives of cost-benefit analysis. "We are moved by it without fully understanding why."

While that might explain something of the appeal of the British monarchy, it does not account for the fact of its universal popularity. The monarchy, after all, has not always been popular. Queen Victoria was the focus of equally instinctive emotions. For much of her reign, however, she was faced by a strong republican movement which was often scurrilous in its opposition to her. By contrast, Queen Elizabeth the Second

enjoys unparalleled affection and respect from her subjects. This contrast seems all the more remarkable when we compare the histories of the two reigns. Queen Victoria presided over a country which, already a great industrial power, rose to be the greatest empire the world had seen. Our present Queen, despite the early hopes of a "New Elizabethan Age" that would rival the first, has witnessed the slow economic decline of the nation and its steady withdrawal from a leading world role.

Such reversal might have been expected to damage — however unfairly — the reputation of the Monarch who reigned over it. Instead, there is less criticism of the monarchy today, when the Queen celebrates her sixtieth birthday after thirty-four years on the throne, than she faced in the early years of her reign when she was piously urged to pay less attention to racing and more to opera.

An important reason for this change is that no-one now seriously doubts the Monarch's political impartiality. One of the most impressive features of the last week's celebrations has been the procession of former Prime Ministers who have testified with warm admiration to Her Majesty's combination of sagacity, experience and de-

tached advice in matters of state. Should she be called upon to exercise the Royal prerogative in the conditions of a hung Parliament, she will do so against a background of public confidence in this aspect of the Monarchy's constitutional role.

The Monarchy has also followed social changes with just about the right degree of delay. It is never curmudgeonly old-fashioned and never damagingly attached to the latest fashion.

But these delicate successes are inseparable from the personality and character of the Monarch. It is true that the operation of Monarchy does not in theory depend on the Monarch being a virtuous or capable person. A system that rests on inheritance cannot be assured of that. But when the Monarch has great, if understated, virtues, that gives monarchy the popular respect which makes its constitutional role that much more secure and reliable.

On her sixtieth birthday, the Queen and her family can look about her and see that she has achieved both high popular regard at home and the respect of nations abroad. She herself is the reason for the Monarchy's astonishing success. She deserved the very happiest of birthdays.

RECIPROCITY IN WASHINGTON

The British government took upon itself political opprobrium last week by its approval of the use of American bases in Britain for the Libyan strikes. It offended, the polls said, a wide swathe of British public opinion. Is it not time for the government of the United States to pay a debt?

This may not be language considered polite in diplomatic circles. But it is talk the American people understand.

Before the United States Senate this week is ratification of treaty amendments with the effect of forbidding fugitives from United Kingdom justice to claim in their defence that their crime was somehow political. As it stands American law damages sound administration in Northern Ireland and offends against justice in the United Kingdom at large. American legislators should observe the norm of reciprocity and change it. The British government should try directly to influence them.

The government of the United States speaks with several voices. One belongs to the Democratic minority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It has bottled up the treaty for reasons partly procedural (it wants to secure the early passage of an Irish financial aid bill), partly principled, and partly electoral.

There are in the Senate, and not only among the Democrats, politicians who are devout believers in the twentieth century doctrine that homi-

cide is not murder provided it is carried out in the right spirit. For some legislators with Irish-American constituencies the right spirit is intent to unify Ireland under the flag of revolutionary nationalism. American courts, fiercely proud of their prerogatives, have bought such exculpation for terrorists, too.

Applications by Mrs Thatcher to the White House are going to be of limited worth — and not because of any ambiguity on the President's part concerning Irish terrorism. President Reagan has pushed the amendments through. His administration has deployed the federal authorities against gun-running and tax evasion by American supporters of the IRA; the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been especially active.

But the political fact is that the President cannot guarantee Congressional outcomes and the White House has only a limited amount of capital to expend in its dealings with Capitol Hill.

The Foreign Office's instincts might be to take an elevated tone. It would emphasize commonality of interest among democratic societies against terrorists who reject the very basis of politics. Along this high road there would be presented to the Americans evidence mentioned by Mr Tom King over the weekend that the greenery of Irish nationalism has been tainted by the green of Islamic

crusade against the West. Gaddafi has through his money and armaments supply been an actor in Ulster, and Americans should be told the company that Noraid keeps. The Provisional IRA is according to any of the salient definitions a funder of revolution, anti-American in most of its reflexes. These points are all sound and well worth putting again to the American public. But they are not what is required.

The British in Washington have in the past tended to be rather gentlemanly about the issue of Ireland, relying on formal testimony and genteel lobbying on the cocktail circuit. The time has come for Sir Oliver Wright to take a lesson from the book written by America's other allies and engage full bloodedly in the round of high pressure salesmanship.

Capitol Hill is a circus of competing interests, but one uniquely open to suasion by appeals to the constituents. Mrs Thatcher's credit with the people of the United States is at an all time high; the government could do worse than employ some Madison Avenue skills in putting over the British case.

One can feel Foreign Office sensibilities freeze at the prospect. But this is the time for action. Let it be simply put to the voters in the states who alone can bring the pro-IRA senators to book: you owe us one.

THE REPUTATION OF JOURNALISM

Most professional journalists in Britain belong to the National Union of Journalists, an organization recognized by most employers of journalists, including *The Times*. It is therefore important to the health of the newspaper industry — as well as for freedom of speech and democracy generally — that the NUJ should behave both sensibly and in a way that corresponds broadly to the wishes and interests of its members.

Journalists traditionally excuse the occasional ideological eccentricities of the union's elected leadership. Provided these remain side-shows and do not intrude too much into the real business of representing members' interests over pay and conditions, a workable compact exists between the union and its members.

But when the NUJ starts imitating the wilder excesses of Mr Livingstone's GLC, this licence given to the union's leaders begins to look irresponsible.

That line had already been crossed in recent months by the NUJ's campaign against this newspaper and others published by News International at Wapping. Only a small section of the industry has been affected and most journalists have no direct involvement in the quarrel.

But the proceedings of the union's annual conference at Sheffield last week demonstrate that this same sickness has other symptoms. NUJ

members will be offended that the organization which is supposed to represent their views decided to send, in their name, a message of aid and comfort to the President of Libya. Since it was done by way of a last-minute emergency resolution, no such proposal was ever debated by the union's constituent branches when they prepared for the annual meeting.

In the same spirit, the conference tackled Wapping. Some 90 per cent of the NUJ's membership on the four titles concerned have disobeyed the executive's instruction not to work at Wapping. Annual conference delegates, disregarding the obvious point that there must have been something wrong with the instruction for it to have had so little effect, voted for strong discipline.

The National Union of Journalists was in crisis enough without all this. Prior to its dispute with its 600 Wapping members, it faced a rebellion by journalists on *The London Standard* who objected to the high-handed treatment of their chapel father by the union's national executive. (He refused to identify chapel members who had written headlines to which the union objected.)

In the rest of Fleet Street there is an uneasy anticipation of worse to come because of the advance of new technology and the NUJ's warning to the fuddism of the print unions.

No one sensitive to press freedom, which the NUJ is pledged to uphold, can be happy with its attempt to organize a boycott of News International's four titles. To try to deprive a newspaper of information, and to obstruct the public reading of it, is censorship.

Absurdly, members of the NUJ on those four titles have had to spend much of their time outwitting the efforts of NUJ members working in politics, advertising and public relations to prevent them getting stories.

Where the boycott has been observed with any seriousness — by trades unions and regretably by the Labour Party — it has proved a self-inflicted wound. The NUJ, for instance, will voluntarily deprive itself of an opportunity to reply to this comment on its affairs.

To lead journalists through the technological revolution now begun, with their interests protected and enhanced, demands pragmatic and astute leadership, with a steady eye on the future, a realistic understanding of the dangers and possibilities, and a genuine commitment to press freedom. In particular, the interests of journalists will not always coincide with those of the print unions. The NUJ needs to recognize before it is too late that the forces unleashed in the industry now are quite strong enough to tear it apart, even without the ideological irrelevancies.

Terrorism and Libya

From Sir Geoffrey Jackson
Sir, Sir Reginald Hibbert's use of the phrase "punitive expeditions" makes his letter (April 19) one of the most sensible contributions yet to the great Gaddafi debate. Many of the others have been vitiated by imprecision use of the word "terrorism", a crime all too familiar now but not provided for when article 51 of the United Nations Charter was drafted. It has a specifically abhorrent quality which is diluted by such variations as "state" or "institutional" terrorism.

The profound moral evil of terrorism is that it is an intensely personal crime committed quite impersonally. Its essence is in its debasement of the individual, in the contempt of the terrorist for his victim, in his violation of the integrity of his victim. That victim has committed no crime, has not been lawfully tried, yet has been unjustly imprisoned, "executed", or both.

I have come to the considered definition that a terrorist is one who seeks to impose the will of the minority on the majority by random violence via the innocent. There are many other definitions, but this cap fits all the heads — not excluding certain governments.

War, punitive expeditions, the violent overthrow of tyrants — all these are harsh and blood-stained operations. But they are not terrorism by any definition, let alone my own. To blur that definition diminishes the horror of a particularly inhuman and arrogant category of crime, and debases the courage of public morality. It nudges the spotlight of outrage from a new but growing threat, letting it melt into the background of the all too commonplace.

Nor does it do justice to the memory of the many terrorist victims of recent years and, in recent days, those who died most cruelly in Greek airspace and the mountains of Lebanon.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY JACKSON,
63B Canavan Square, SW1,
April 19.

Passing of GLC

From Mr Hugh Dykes, MP for Harrow East (Conservative)
Sir, Many same observers will agree with Robert Mitchell's sad realism at the demise of the GLC (your April 8 edition). As time goes on more will be able to measure the unwisdom and political unwholesomeness of this decision.

Moreover, its history still incenses thousands of decent Tories; for it was a decision conceived exclusively out of political ill-temper, never submitted to the normal outside constitutional enquiries, and never properly discussed in Cabinet. It also came several years after the then Tory leaders at County Hall were assured (after the Marshall enquiry) that the GLC was a jewel in the crown.

In those days, too, the proportion of funds spent on fringe groups was exactly the same as last year. The GLC's disappearance leaves us with extra spending, not less (except through an artificial transfer), a huge quango to inherit most of the functions, with a chairman receiving £50,000 a year; the County Hall Tories out in the cold; and the prospect of confusion between the boroughs throughout London.

And it leaves us with a sinking feeling. I am etc.
HUGH DYKES,
House of Commons,
April 8.

Queen's scholarships

From Professor Alec Ross
Sir, Your recent articles have reminded us of Her Majesty the Queen's remarkable endeavours in and for the Commonwealth. Could we not fittingly mark this contribution by instituting a number (one for each year of her life) of Queen's scholarships to be awarded to Commonwealth students accepted for postgraduate study at British universities and polytechnics? Could we not also encourage some other Commonwealth countries to do the same?

Yours faithfully,
ALEC ROSS,
University of Lancaster,
Department of Educational Research, Lancaster.

Defence doctrines

From Lord Chalfont
Sir, Dr Hew Strachan is rather late on parade with his stirring denunciation of the Strategic Defence Initiative (feature, April 11). All his arguments have been deployed, and answered, many times in the past two years and it would be wearisome to cover this well trodden ground again. It is,

A lawyer's worth

From Mr Bruno Marmorstein
Sir, On New Year's Day I was called out by the police to advise a detained person pursuant to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act. I have just been informed that my fees have been assessed in the sum of £13.25p.

My plumber makes a "calling out" charge of £10. My medical consultant charges £40 for a 20 minute check-up in his Harley Street chambers. *Res ipsa loquitur!*
Yours truly,
BRUNO MARMORSTEIN,
6 Park Drive,
Golders Green, NW11.

The future of Herstmonceux

From Professor P. B. Fellgett, FRS
Sir, As someone who spent some twenty years as a professional astronomer before deciding that he could better serve the subject and science generally from outside astronomy, I have been disturbed and saddened both by the announced plans for Herstmonceux and by the correspondence that has followed. Having a foot in each camp, I can appreciate both points of view and wish to plead for opportunity for a greater meeting of minds.

Some aspects of the Royal Greenwich Observatory were already obsolete at the time of its move to Herstmonceux. In 1964 I published a gloomy analysis of the usefulness of the Isaac Newton telescope on the Pevensey Marshes.

This earned me disapproval from the establishment at the time, but the prophecies of doom have been largely fulfilled and have resulted in the removal of the Isaac Newton to a better climate, together with redesign of some of its less satisfactory features.

Nevertheless, there are functions which can best be performed by a royal observatory and to which other institutions, and in particular university research departments, are not well suited. For example, the determination of Ephemeris time requires long-term development and observational continuity and its importance has been enhanced by the arrival of atomic clocks. Such

functions should be individually assessed and not swept into a piecemeal decision.

Also, it is true that astronomy has its own peculiar genius, and it is not easy for those who are not astronomers to appreciate this quality or to recognise the needs which flow from it. In particular, postwar policies in research have largely denuded university departments of astronomy of the independent observational facilities which are essential if astronomical techniques are to develop and evolve.

If Herstmonceux were to be removed without suitable replacements being found, British observational astronomy could well be condemned either to stagnate or to rely on ideas imported from more imaginative countries.

The extinction of Herstmonceux would have far-reaching historical and scientific implications, and I submit that it ought not to happen without a wider and more public debate than has so far taken place, and in which astronomers as well as other members of the scientific community would be fully involved.

Yours faithfully,
PETER FELLGETT,
The University of Reading,
Department of Cybernetics,
3 Earley Gate,
Whiteknights,
Reading,
Berkshire,
April 11.

Prisons dispute

From the Chairman of the Howard League

Sir, You are surely correct to assert (leading article, April 18) that the time has come for a reconsideration of penal policy. The present dispute between the Home Office and prison officers draws attention to a prison system which is becoming increasingly out of control with respect to rapidly escalating numbers of people in prison and sharply deteriorating conditions.

During the 1970s efforts to control prison population size kept the average rate of increase to 0.8 per cent. Since 1979 the Government's "open door" policy, as you aptly describe it, has produced an annual average increase of 1.4 per cent. Home Office projections, published last month, suggest that given existing policies the prison population could rise by as much as 2.7 per annum between 1985 and 1994.

Instead of passively allowing the prison population to increase it is to be hoped that Mr Hurd will

recognize that a ceiling should be placed on prison system size and that resources be diverted from the prison building programme to bring prison conditions up to minimum standards.

In February, Mr Christopher Johnson (specialist adviser to the House of Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee) wrote: "The White Paper (on public expenditure) assumes too uncritically that the aim of the Home Office is to provide prison places for as many convicts as the courts give custodial sentences as on present sentencing policies."

It is to be hoped that the forthcoming examination of penal policy by the House of Commons Home Affairs Committee will encourage the Home Secretary to boldly set a new course, based on the proposition that custody is a scarce resource and to be used only as a last resort.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW RUTHERFORD,
Chairman,
The Howard League,
32 Kennington Park Road, SE11,
April 18.

Sign of grief

From the Director of the Marine Society

Sir, The answer to Mr Blackmore's question (April 16) would appear to be "No". Commander Hilary Mead, who did his best to answer it in the 1930s, concluded that the "origin of the custom of half-masting flags is shrouded in obscurity". Commander W. N. T. Beckett, in his book, *A Few Naval Customs*, attributed the practice to a desire to make a ship look as slovenly as possible, just as mourners in some places make themselves untidy and dishevelled.

Another suggestion is that the origin lies in the lowering of banners and standards by way of salute — half-masting is a salute to the dead. Hoisting the flag of the victor above the flag of the

vanquished might seem a natural development from this and Death, as victor in this case, might be assumed to fly his flag above that of his victim.

"The distance of the flag from the top of the staff," wrote Mead, "just leaves sufficient space for the unseen device", which at least gives his view (different from that of the Royal Navy and the National Maritime Museum if Mr Blackmore is right) about the position of the half-masted flag.

At sea the mourning custom originally denoted the death of the commander of the ship and the Death-as-victor theory is certainly an attractive one.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD HOPE, Director,
The Marine Society,
202 Lambeth Road, SE1,
April 18.

Alternative prayers

From Mr Gordon Dennis

Sir, If only the neglect of which Professor Basil Mitchell and others write (March 28) were confined to the Book of Common Prayer.

During a West Country holiday six months ago my wife and I visited an ancient church exhibiting in glass-topped cases memorabilia from its six centuries' history.

The last item, in the last case, was a calf-bound book. The descriptive card beside it read: "The King James Bible. Regularly used in this Church until 1983". In every pew was an illustrated Good News Bible.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON DENNIS,
Westminster College,
North Hinksey,
Oxford,
March 29.

Alliance and hunting

From Councillor Peter Chegwyn

Sir, You recently (April 8) printed a letter from the SDP Chief Whip, John Cartwright, stating that there is no formal Alliance policy on hunting.

May I make it clear that the Liberal Party does have a policy to oppose all hunting with hounds and organised hare coursing.

This has been the official Liberal policy for four years now and is included in the 1986 edition of *These are Liberal Policies*, published by Liberal Party Publications.

While the SDP may not, as yet, have official policies in this area, it would be wrong for people to assume the Liberal Party holds no view on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CHEGWYN,
116 High Street,
Gosport, Hampshire,
April 9.

somewhat selective; while his account of the development of deterrence theory suggests that they have not been notably profound.

Dr Strachan seems to belong to the "heads I win, tails you lose" school of disputation. He rightly criticises those who, in earlier times, produced weapon systems and then formulated strategic doctrines to rationalize them; but he goes on to condemn those who now seek to propound new strategic doctrines before constructing the means to implement them.

Perhaps if he were to re-read President Reagan's speech carefully — especially the widely ignored passage on non-nuclear military strategy — he might incline to be a shade less dogmatic both in his prophecies and in his dismissal of those who do not subscribe to them. Having joined the column somewhat belatedly, Dr Strachan would be unwise to assume that he is the only one in step.

Yours faithfully,
CHALFONT,
House of Lords,
April 12.

ON THIS DAY

APRIL 22 1919

In 1919 the Rowlatt Acts, designed to give the Government of India special powers to deal with criminal conspiracies, were passed. The effect was to add to the unrest in a country crying out for some measure of self-rule. Disturbances grew violent and in the Punjab wholesale rioting, pillaging, arson and the murder of Britons took place. A Britisher on April 12 shot 6,000 people assembled and were met by a force of 50 soldiers led by General Dyer. Thinking he was about to be attacked Dyer opened fire without warning, killing 379 people and wounding 1,200. The Times reported that 200 casualties occurred. Not until December, following a report by a committee investigating the disturbances and the consequent dismissal of Dyer, did the paper learn the true facts of the tragedy.

HOW THE INDIAN RIOTS BEGAN

(From Our Own Correspondent). BOMBAY, April 18 (delayed).

News is filtering through from Calcutta, but there is nothing later than Saturday (the 12th) afternoon. It shows that the disorders commenced on the Friday afternoon when a crowd of boys led by Gondas, who were obviously paid, forced the people to quit the trams and other vehicles and to walk. Later they robbed the tram conductors.

THE AMRITSAR OUTRAGES

The Punjab Government publishes an official account of the events at Amritsar and Lahore. On the early morning of April 10 orders under the Defence of India Act were served on Dr Sahebuddin Khichu and Satya Pal, two local agitators whose speeches and activities during the previous few weeks had combined to bring about a state of general unrest in Amritsar.

They were removed by motor-car and train shortly before 11 a.m. The news of these arrests rapidly spread through the city, and a large crowd, numbering possibly ten or twenty thousand, thereupon collected and endeavoured to rush the civil lines. In anticipation of possible trouble pickets had been posted at the railway over-bridge and the level crossing connecting the city with the lines. When they arrived at the over-bridge the demonstrators refused to obey orders to disperse or retire, and began to throw stones at the pickets. The District Magistrate gave orders to fire. The mob, thus defeated in its immediate object, turned back towards the city and divided into two portions. One part, armed with wooden rails and similar weapons, attacked the railway station. Part of the goods shed was burnt and a railway subordinate named Robinson, who attempted to check the advance of the crowd, was murdered. The troops and police on the spot succeeded, however, in preventing damage being done to the station itself. The other part of the mob attacked and burnt the Town Hall, banks, and other buildings inside the city. With the exception of the murder of the three British bank officials nearly all the other Europeans in the city succeeded in evading the riots.

Smaller bodies of rioters broke away and endeavoured to destroy the permanent way at various points. Military reinforcements arrived in Amritsar during the course of the event, and by nightfall the mob was confined to the limits of the city, which was practically surrounded. On the following evening detachments of troops entered the city itself and encountered no resistance.

The total number killed among the crowd is believed to have been between 20 and 30. My special correspondent sends an account of the riots at Ahmedabad. There had been a good deal of labour unrest in this textile centre, where the mills are under Indian management, including the recent wages strike. On the news of Mr. Gandhi's denunciation, rioting broke out in the city on Thursday afternoon, and the unemployed mill hands paraded the town compelling open shops to close and all persons driving in conveyances to walk. The demonstrations almost immediately became anti-British, and two English mill experts were so roughly chased that they were compelled to take refuge in some Indian flour mills. The mob brought petroleum, poured it over the woodwork, and set fire to and burnt the mills. As the crowd refused to disperse armed force was used, and an Indian constable was killed.

In the evening the local passive resisters held a meeting urging orderliness, and continuance of work, but on Friday the mob of mill hands resumed their practice...

Royal 'rules'

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham

Sir, Lowering the dignity of royalty by means of T-shirt portraiture may not be a crime under English law (letter, April 12) but under good old Scots law it could have been punished as "leaving-making". Not so serious as treason or sedition, this crime involved any calumny against the Sovereign (or by extension, the royal family); and according to Hume's *Commentaries* (1844 edition, vol. 1, p.350) it included not only the written word but also "vile and degrading songs or odious pictures and devices".

It was originally a capital offence, but after 1703 became punishable only by fine, imprisonment and banishment.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. M. GRAHAM,
6 Moat Sole,
Sandwich,
Kent,
April 13.

THE ARTS

Television
A rare series to inspire thought

Television is the great non-chemical narcotic of our age. The *Inner Eye* (Channel 4) is one of the rare category of programmes which seeks to overcome this property and stimulate thought.

The series, which is now halfway through, sets out the philosophical argument about human consciousness evolved by Nicholas Humphrey. Although there is an accompanying book from Faber & Faber, the series is a genuine work of television not restricted by the literary forms which frequently kill potentially provoking programmes.

The first two-thirds of the programme advanced Humphrey's concept of consciousness as a form of psychic self-awareness, a mental function like that of an extra sense organ which allows humans — and perhaps also chimpanzees — to be aware of their own mental processes.

From this, he argues, proceeds the ability to guess the mental processes of other brains, and from that evolved trust, and co-operation, the advantages which would ensue that consciousness paid its way in terms of Darwinian evolution.

Humphrey's argument was illustrated with considerable sensitivity by his operational sequences, compiled, specifically, and by a selection of clips of private and human behaviour. The programme also included research film showing a monkey which had been brain-damaged in a laboratory experiment, the animal had sight and could see it, but believed itself to be blind. A human, similarly injured in an accident, behaved in the same way.

Following this exposition, the theory was evoked by the theologian Don Cupitt, the psychologist Michael Morgan, and Richard Dawkins, a lecturer in animal behaviour. Their comments were presented as extracts from scripted pieces to camera rather than in the cheap-studio style of discussion format which is capable of reducing the most subtle arguments to confrontational flummery.

Most television programmes are at pains not to provoke thought — in certain hands of the schedule viewers select, with the predictability of Pavlov's dogs, the most tranquillizing programme on offer. At best, the television viewer is required to be a passive recipient of information which is communicated with the phoney authority of a visual medium.

The *Inner Eye* is a series which successfully vanquishes some of these shortcomings while making the best use of television's advantages as a medium of communication. As such, it represents a genuine advance in television technique.

Celia Brayfield

Galleries
Paradox of the public splitBritish Surrealism Fifty Years On
MayorModernism and Tradition
Whitford and HughesJason Bratby
ThackerayMatthew Spender
Gallery 24

It is astonishing that the great London International Surrealist Exhibition took place now all of 50 years ago: astonishing that it is so long; astonishing that it is not longer. It must say something about the ever-increasing space between the creation of a work of art and widespread public acceptance of it that, even half a century later, many of the ordinary, non-specialized public would look at the average exhibit in the 1936 show and dismiss it as yet more of that modern rubbish, even though it may well date from before they were born. And yet, on another scale of psychological time, it is difficult to take on board the fact that this milestone in modern art, or at least Britain's acquaintance with it, is only such a short time in the past, so unexceptionable now seem the interests and preoccupations of the Surrealists who at that moment, in the opinion of themselves and everybody else, offered such a daring challenge to the traditional ways of looking at art.

It is, perhaps, the paradox of the two publics which confronts us. For one, Surrealism and its tenets have simply become everyday objects of mental furniture; for the other, the ability of the Surrealists to shock and outrage remains virtually unimpaired. The rich and illuminating show *British Surrealism Fifty Years On*, at the Mayor Gallery until the end of the month, provides plenty of ammunition for holders of both views.

It reminds us what a surprising number of the British chapter of international Surrealism are still very much with us — Eileen Agar, Cecil Collins, Ithell Colquhoun, David Gascoyne, Conroy Maddox, F.E. McWilliam, Julian Trevelyan and quite probably several more — and that other key figures, like Roland Penrose, have only very recently left us. More to the point, it is a valuable indication of something most of us have not fully realized before: how consistent, important and valuable was Britain's

contribution. We are used to thinking of anything that happened in British art as being somehow an insignificant annex to the major continental movements; if indeed it had any connection at all. But here, even if Britain did not produce any single undeniably front-rank figure, it was unique in the world for continuing organized Surrealist activity throughout the Second World War, and for once it was as prodigious in manifesto, statements of principle and unbridgeable intellectual schisms as any bunch of self-dramatizing foreign artists could ever hope to be.

Hence, no doubt, the contradictory feeling of immediacy and remoteness to the show radiates. The tenets so enthusiastically, and sometimes bitterly, fought have now an ineffably period ring to them. And yet many of the works which came out of them have an unimpaired life and freshness. Conroy Maddox's *The Lesson*, for instance, with its sinister/fantastic group of demonstration windows and its shamed (or terrified) pupil, has just the right frisson of existential discomfort. Reuben Mednikoff's extraordinary mythological animal called *Bengal Colonel*, looking somehow like Typoo and his tiger combined, is neatly, undefinably on the border of Surrealist dissociation and satirical fantasy of a more definable English kind. And Victor Reinganzum's *Torso* of 1935 has all the immaculately impersonal surface so beloved of continental Surrealists and oddly difficult for British (or adopted-British) painters, inordinately painterly, to achieve.

It is also very satisfactory to get further insights into the work of well-known polymaths like Humphrey Jennings, represented by paintings, collages and straight documentary photographs which nevertheless belong unmistakably to the Surrealist way of perception. These do not seem to be in any way merely marginal figures, and it is high time an anniversary such as this brought them the attention they so richly deserve.

Further considerations on the timing of acceptance for 20th-century artists are suggested by the mixed show *Modernism and Tradition* at Whitford and Hughes until May 9. The gallery is more familiar as a proponent of Art Nouveau, Jugendstil, Symbolism and such. But it must be that market pressures as well as a more disinterested, idealistic feeling that it is time to move boldly into our own century have been influential in this latest venture. Not only is the supply of worthwhile works from the turn of the century drying up, but even the most conservative collectors, having moved on to this point from the increasingly unobtainable high Victorian, are beginning to think that there is something to be said for the Post-Impressionist, the Fauve, the Expressionist and even the Cubist (provided it is not too grimy

monotone), and that at last anyone can see the lines of continuity.

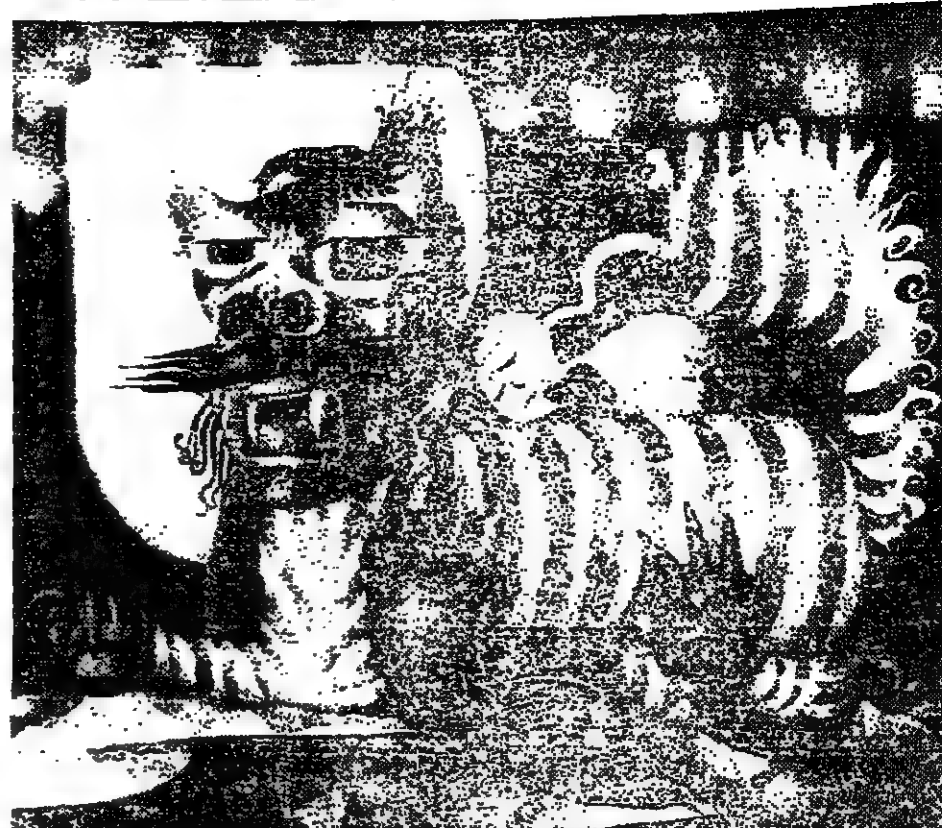
We are also learning in this country that, whatever Roger Fry may have told us, the high road of art history does not necessarily begin and end in Paris: you have only to look here at such strong and splendid works as Albert Droschke's two paintings, particularly the astonishing *Marionettes*, from Belgium, or Bela Kadar's *Homage to Malevich* from Hungary, or even the work of such non-mainstream French figures as Ozenfant or his little-known English assistant John Mellor Hanson, to see that there is far more desirable and possibly important art around in the 1930s or between the wars than was generally dreamt of in Fry's philosophy. For that matter, if you are content to stick at camp, that too can be accommodated: try such as Raphael Delorme's rather splendidly silly *The Dancer* for size.

I must briefly take note of two shows before they vanish. Both are on until the end of the week, and both are by not-yet-famous sons of already famous fathers. That, as we know, is more usually a liability than an asset, particularly when, as in Jason Bratby's case, the father is in the same line of business. But happily Bratby Jr seems quite unashamed by his father's relative celebrity as a painter — and so he should be, for though one may find here and there in his first one-man show at the Thackeray Gallery a trace of awareness that Bratby père exists (in the way, for instance, that the paint is applied in *Boywanderer*, an otherwise thoroughly modern picture of a young man with a cassette-radio), their styles and outlooks on life are very different. Jason Bratby paints in fashions Surrealist, Neo-Expressionist, sophisticated primitive and whatever from picture to picture, but there is an encouraging consistency of vision.

Matthew Spender, on show at Gallery 24 (24 Powis Terrace, W1), that is, does not have the same problem, as his father, Stephen Spender, is at least not a rival painter — or sculptor, since the younger Spender works in both disciplines. The connections between the imagery of his paintings, especially the large groups of nude and semi-nude figures which one may guess from some of the smaller works to be on beaches, and the shallow wood reliefs of similar configurations are very clear.

The one-man show gives a powerful impression of an artist who has found his style, which is reasonable in someone who has been exhibiting for some 15 years, and refuses easy categorization because of a natural individuality rather than because he thinks he should pull himself up by his bootstraps to be individual. His works are decorative, but they are also strong and mysterious as to the sources of their strength.

John Russell Taylor



Reuben Mednikoff's extraordinary mythological creature in *Bengal Colonel*, undefinably on the border of Surrealist dissociation and satirical fantasy; and Jason Bratby's *Boywanderer*, with just a reminder of his father's technique in the way the paint is applied

Concerts
Faith in RossiniBBCSO/
Pritchard
Festival Hall

If Rossini's "serious" operas irresistibly evoke that old metaphor of the "clown playing Hamlet", his *Sabot Mater* suggests something still more incongruous. Here the clown is on Calvary, mimicking Mary.

Conductors who attempt to soften the aesthetic clash, between Rossini's incorrigible operatic flamboyance and what might be considered a

"normal" response to this anguished Crucifixion text, are surely dissipating the work's true quality. Far better to do what Sir John Pritchard did here: parade the dichotomy boldly, flaunt the tunes, enjoy the vulgar orchestral garnishes. He refused, for instance, to ease out of earshot the oom-pahs of the "Sancta Mater" quartet; indeed, the accentuated banality here made the later outburst seem all the more impressive and sincere.

The huge climaxes, where trombones and horns batter at the same harmony for what sounds like pages and pages, were executed with straightforward ferocity (the BBC Symphony Orchestra playing much more securely here than at times earlier in Haydn's Symphony No 98). This too served to emphasize by contrast the intensely emotional character of the sinuously

chromatic solos. Pritchard's task was aided by a solo quartet which sounded thoroughly well-versed in the idiom.

The American tenor Robert Gambill, a late replacement flown in hours before, could be forgiven his somewhat parched and underpowered delivery of that insidiously catchy showpiece "Cuius animam". He complied willingly enough with Pritchard's suitably elastic phrasing and threw in a decent D flat at the end. The singing in the following duet was, however, on a far higher expressive plane: Felicity Lott ardent in tone and beautifully poised in delivery; Anne Howell concentrating on telling dynamic gradations.

But it was John Tomlinson's "Pro peccatis" which brought the performance to life, and in particular the warm, rich legato he coaxed from his big bass voice in the luscious middle section. His subsequent recitative, accompanied with excellent control of pitch by the BBC Symphony Chorus, was the evening's highlight.

Richard Morrison

LSO/Mackerras
Barbican

Sir Arthur Sullivan might have preened himself that musicologists thought his previously unpublished Cello

Concerto of 1866 worth reconstructing after its only autograph full score was lost in a fire in 1964. Working from a surviving solo part and other fragments, it was put together again by David Mackie and Sir Charles Mackerras, the latter conducting its performance on Sunday night with Julian Lloyd Webber a capable soloist, in advance of their forthcoming recording.

A theory that the composer meant to revise it but lost interest before doing so found support from this performance with the London Symphony Orchestra, not through any shortcomings on the part of the artists but because it is an uneven work. The first movement is over almost as soon as it begins; it is followed by a simple Victorian ballad-tune as the subject of the slow movement, and a longer finale that keeps the soloist energetically busy without getting anywhere musically.

Finding its style somewhere between Schumann and Bruch, the concerto is unlikely to displace better-known examples from 19th-century repertoire, unless there is more to be found in its solo writing than this performance revealed. It was preceded by Sullivan's Overture *Di ballo*, which also had some bits put back that the composer discarded. The outcome depends on whether you like Sullivan a lot or a little. As with the resulting additions, both views are tenable.

The cellist returned to add

his own transcription of Elgar's *Romance* for bassoon and orchestra as an inoffensive party piece, and Sir Charles took the LSO through an account of the "Enigma" Variations which had, on the whole, more rhetoric than charm. However, there was no doubting the affectionate spirit with which various instrumental solos were taken, or the splendour of ensemble texture.

Noël Goodwin

Michele
Campanella
Wigmore Hall

In choice of repertoire, Michele Campanella is anything but an orthodox pianist. For one thing, he has a peculiar preoccupation with playing Wagner on the piano, whether in the form of the composer's wholly unfamiliar original works or in Liza's transcriptions of excerpts from the operas. In the Overture to *Tannhäuser*, Liza's over-thorough reworking nearly always dissolves into an unmusical stunt in performance, and even Campanella, with his seemingly indestructible fingers and dedicated stamina, did not entirely save it from seeming such.

He uses the piano principally as an instrument of colour, persuasively advocating to his audience that it can accom-

phish orchestral effects. But, when one hears a full half-programme in which every piece features *tremolandi*, Liza's Wagner transcriptions seem a wholly inadequate substitute for the real thing, and the original composer's chromaticism lapses into cliché. Campanella is himself partly to blame, for his preoccupation with sonority and the balance between the hands tend to supplant an attention to the emotional and expressive content of a work.

For instance, Franck's *Prélude, Choral et Fugue* should have a spiritual impact. Campanella underlined the contrapuntal detail to the final degree, but strangely missed the message of the melodies.

The central *Choral* theme had an unpleasant feeling of percussiveness.

Nevertheless, Campanella handles the instrument as a master-pianist, fully alive to the sonority and harmonic context of every note. Never are his accompaniments mere accompaniments: they add to the total impact of the sound. Liza's *Prelude and Fugue* on "BACH" may be a Gothic monstrosity of a piece, but the pianist captured just the right air of improvisation that allowed its exotically dark character to rise menacingly from the keyboard.

James Methuen-Campbell

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James Brown
Wembley Arena

How quickly fortunes change. When James Brown last played in London, less than a year ago, he did not even have a British recording contract, and he performed at the Hammersmith Odeon. This time, flushed with the success of a hit single, and with a new major contract, it was two nights at Wembley Arena.

"Living in America", a song from the film *Rocky IV*, was Brown's first top-ten single in Britain, and his first in America since 1968. That he has achieved such a remarkable turn-around after more than 30 years in the business is in large part due to his indefatigable energy and his unassailable confidence in his own supreme ability.

Apart from the ubiquitous "Living in America", which was played at the start and reprised at the end of the set, the content of his show re-

mains largely unchanged. But it was extraordinary to observe the renewed sense of urgency that marked the execution of so many familiar songs.

For one thing, now that the world agrees with him again, Brown no longer feels the need constantly to remind audiences of his greatness, or require the musicians in his band to act as cheer-leaders throughout the performance. This alone made for a much tidier show. And, secondly, the knowledge that they are now a hot property instead of an ageing anachronism has galvanised both Brown and his 10-piece band to new heights of razor-sharp elegance. These were players drawing on veteran experience but performing with the lean determination of a newly successful band.

The results were astounding, as everywhere around the arena people danced with enthusiasm. Brown barked and grunted his lyrics with sketchy arrogance and direct-

David Sinclair

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1394.5 (-8.6)
FT-SE 100
1668.0 (-12.2)
USM (Datastream)
120.20 (+0.12)

THE POUND

US Dollar
1.5120 (-0.0010)
W German mark
3.3377 (-0.0197)
Trade-weighted
75.5 (-0.7)

Pineapple losses cut

Pineapple Dance Studios, a USM glamour stock that has lost much of its glitter for investors, cut its pretax losses from £197,000 to £68,000 in the six months to January 31.

The chairman, Mr Debbie Moore, who brought the dance studio and clothing group to the USM in 1982, said a thorough review of the merchandising side in Britain would benefit quality and gross margins.

There had also been progress in America where Pineapple operates a Broadway outlet, and is seeking to sell its products.

Pineapple shares, which touched 140p from a launch price of 52p, closed 2p higher at 50p yesterday.

Crucible joy

Morgan Crucible, on turnover of £211.5 million (up 6 per cent), reported pretax profits of £18.7 million (up 21 per cent) for the year to December 1985. A final dividend of 4.6p makes 8.5p for the year (7.0p).

Tempos, page 19

Travis down

Travis & Arnold pretax profits fell by 14.5 per cent to £8.3 million in the year to December 31, 1985 (£9.6 million in 1984). Turnover was up by 17 per cent to £130 million. A final dividend of 6.57p makes 8.52p for the year, up 7.6 per cent.

Tempos, page 19

Bigger stake

Mr Reginald Brerly, former chairman of Episcopi Holdings, has increased his stake in F S Ratcliffe Industries, the precision spring manufacturer and paint contractor, which is effectively a shell company, to 27.5 per cent. Mr John Cowen, the company doctor, yesterday took over as chairman.

Tin settlement

Standard Chartered Bank has agreed all but the fine print of an out-of-court settlement of its £10 million claim against the International Tin Council. The offer of a settlement was first made by the ITC. The settlement leaves the ITC's other creditors in a quandary because the council's buffer stock has no assets other than those about to be paid to Standard Chartered. Commodities Review, page 20

MCP deal

Midland City Partnership has agreed to acquire JH Sanket and Son for £4,375,000. The deal will further expand the outlets available for the company's electrical distribution business.

Paper's £21m

The offer for subscription of £7 million of ordinary shares and £9 million of 15 per cent secured loan stock 1991 in Newspaper Publishing, parent of Independent, the planned quality newspaper, was fully subscribed, completing its £21 million financing.

Dollar slumps as US rates are cut to eight-year low

By Bailey Morris and David Smith

Prime rates in the United States were cut by half a point to 8.5 per cent yesterday, amid a sharp dollar slide. In London, money market interest rates went against the international trend and edged up, mainly on oil price worries.

The dollar slumped to a post-war low against the yen in Tokyo, in spite of heavy intervention, estimated at up to \$2 billion, by the Bank of Japan.

In Far East trading, the dollar fell to 171 against the yen before steadying in London to close at 172.15, down on Friday's close of 174.10.

The Japanese Government is anxious to prevent the rate from rising and will try to push the rate back to around 180, and stabilize it there.

Large US banks began cutting their prime lending rates

yesterday to 8.5 per cent in the general drive towards lower interest rates which was orchestrated by the Group of Five nations' earlier this month.

The 8.5 per cent prime rate is the lowest level in almost eight years. Analysts in New York see the prospect of another round of rate cuts which could cause the US Federal Reserve Board to drop the discount rate again to 6 per cent, by this summer.

Yesterday's cut, triggered by Chase Manhattan Bank, J.P. Morgan Bank, First Chicago and others, followed the Federal Reserve's decision late on Friday to drop the discount rate by half a point to 6.5 per cent. Japan followed suit on Saturday.

Ministers of the industrialized nations had agreed earlier

at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington that conditions were right for further interest rate declines.

This time, unlike the last co-ordinated drop on March 7 and 8, the Federal Reserve, alarmed by continued sluggishness in the economy, agreed to take the lead.

Analysts said that given the low inflation rate and low oil prices, it has ample room to lower the discount rate again before summer to stimulate the economy.

Lower US interest rates hit the dollar against all major currencies except the pound. Worries about the failure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting in Geneva, to agree on limiting production sent the pound down.

Against the dollar, this fall was only marginal, the rate closing just seven points down at \$1.5135. But the pound lost nearly three pence to DM3.3391 and the sterling index was down by 0.7 points to 75.5.

In London, a £1.4 billion money market shortage and a softer pound tempered base rate optimism. The three-month interbank rate firmed by ¼ points to 10 1/8 per cent, and the one-month rate was up by a quarter to 10 1/4 per cent.

The Bank of England took out part of the shortage by lending £285 million to the discount houses at a penal 11.5 per cent rate. Dealers saw this as steady tactics by the authorities rather than an outright rejection on further short-term cuts in base rates.

Shop sales bounce to record £8,320m

By Our Economics Correspondent

Retail sales in March were a record. The volume increased by 1.9 per cent, with strong sales reported in all categories of spending. Sales were 5.3 per cent up in real terms on a year earlier.

The index of retail sales volume rose to 119.4 last month (1980=100) from 117.2 in February. The previous record for the series - last August - was 117.5.

Sales, at current prices, totalled £8,320 million in the five-week March period, 9 per cent up on March, 1985.

The average weekly sales figure was £1,660 million, compared with £1,580 million in February.

The figures probably exaggerated actual sales trends because Easter fell in March for the first time since 1978.

The seasonal adjustment factors used by the official statisticians did not allow fully for this, so the underlying spending trend is likely to be for more modest monthly rises.

The Retail Consortium said that the figures were very good, with strong sales in spring and summer fashion wear, do-it-yourself products and home furnishings.

The small overall rise in excise duties in the Budget prevented any slump in sales near the end of the month.

Cuts in the mortgage rate and the reduction in income tax should foster further spending increases in the coming weeks, although the Retail Consortium pointed out that the availability of credit had broken down the relationship between changes in the mortgage rate and retail sales.

The CBI-FT distributive trades survey, published today, predicts strong April sales, citing consumer durables in particular. However, the official figures may show a sales decline in April because of the erratically large March increase.



Leaving Imps (from left): Adams, Morrison and Pickard

Six directors resign from Imperial

By Alison Radcliffe

Six directors have resigned from the Imperial Group board following last Friday's announcement that Hanson Trust's £2.4 billion bid had gone unconditional.

The only executive director to resign was Mr Michael Pickard, group deputy chief executive and chairman of Imperial Brewing and Leisure. He will leave at the end of May.

The other five directors were Sir Campbell Adams, Sir James Blyth, Mr James Higgins, Mr Geoffrey Maitland Smith and Mrs Sam Morrison.

Mr Pickard said he left after amicable discussions with Hanson Trust. He was one of Imperial's rising stars and was only appointed deputy chief executive in mid February, after the merger with United Biscuits was referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Although he has no definite plans for the future, he is expected to re-emerge shortly in a key job. Mr Pickard built up the Happy Easter chain of roadside restaurants, which he sold to Imperial in 1980 and 1981. His performance during the bid battle apparently won him respect in the City.

Hanson Trust yesterday appointed two of its own men to the Imperial board. Mr Tony Alexander, a director of Hanson Trust, became deputy chairman and Mr Peter Turner, a director of Hanson Amalgamated Industries, became a director.

Imperial's remaining executive directors have not indicated whether they will be resigning. Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman and chief executive, is expected to bow out before his stated retirement date in March 1987. Mr Martin Taylor, a director of Hanson Trust, said, "As far as we know, the rest are remaining."

Three Opec members to rebel over quotas

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The 13 oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are faced with the problem of announcing a new production quota system for their cartel in the knowledge that it will be immediately ignored by at least three of their number.

The effect, according to oil analysts and traders who have been monitoring Opec's week-long meeting in Geneva, is that world oil prices will continue their downward spiral.

A further fall in prices - with North Sea oil dropping to below \$10 a barrel for only the second time since production

started - could cut petrol prices and industrial and domestic energy costs. Most Opec members favour a quota of 16.3 million barrels a day for the autumn of this year, rising to 17.3 million in winter.

However, Iran, Libya and Algeria still insist that the much lower level of 14 million barrels is necessary.

Frustration within Opec during discussions on a new quota has resulted in bitterness between Iran and Iraq and the latter's Arab Gulf allies emerging as an important issue.

Kleinwort tactics under fire

By Cliff Feldham

Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, was accused yesterday of breaking the spirit of the City code on takeovers in the bitter battle for Exel, the news and information group.

Demerger Corporation, which is bidding 40p a share, claimed that Kleinwort Benson, Exel's adviser, attempted to pick up a vital parcel of institutional shares in Exel above the offer price in order to block the bid.

Exel's shares shot up 17p to 413p in the stock market. Mr Peter Earl, who is lead-

Investment boards stay firm on disclosure

By Lawrence Lever

The disclosure of a broad range of financial information, such as surrender values, tax implications and charges, for life insurance and unit trust sales is recommended in a document issued yesterday.

Produced jointly by the Securities and Investment Board and the Marketing of Investments Board, the document

however falls short of recommending full disclosure of commissions earned on sales of these products.

Instead, the two organizations are holding out to the parastat view originally canvassed in a Miboc paper issued last December. This requires products to be sold either by company representatives acting on behalf of one company only, or through independent intermediaries capable of offering the best selection from the market.

Company representatives will not have to make any disclosure of the commissions they earn, while a limited form of disclosure will be available to intermediaries selling products of companies party to an industry agreement on commissions.

The document, however, outlines the conduct of business rules aimed at eliminating the risks of commissions improperly influencing the intermediary or representative's recommendations.

These include the "best advice" rule whereby an intermediary will have to take reasonable steps to find what he believes is the best product in the market for the particular customer.

The rule will require a company representative to select the most appropriate product offered by his company, and not to recommend one if none is appropriate.

Moreover, life companies will not be allowed to pay intermediaries differential commissions or give other inducements likely to lead to the intermediary breaching the "best advice" rule. Nor will they be able to offer their company representatives remuneration packages having the same effect.

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Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Cliffhanger in the Hambros soap opera

The suspension of shares in Hambros plc early yesterday alerted the City to the imminence of crucial developments in a family soap opera that had been shaping up for many months but was first acknowledged in public in January.

The fate of Hambros, parent of the City merchant bank, has been in the melting pot ever since the two sides of the Hambros family begged to differ over their response to the big bang and, as a consequence, made arrangements to sell the controlling stake held by the family-dominated but separately-quoted Hambro Trust.

This was not a simple matter since the Hambros voting structure was of the old-fashioned kind designed to maintain family control. With something like 15 per cent of the Hambros equity, Hambros Trust exercised almost 50 per cent of the votes. The dissenting group, led by Rupert Hambro and his two brothers, supported by father Jocelyn, agreed to smooth matters by merging the high and low-voting shares into one class of equity.

They agreed that before the scheme was pushed through, there would be no sale without the approval of the Hambros plc board. The scheme has not yet been put into effect. This may be why the market sensed that weekend takeover rumours did not mean that an immediate takeover bid was certain and the shares were actually suspended at 303p, some way down on Friday's price.

The effect of the scheme would be that, though a sale is likely to lead eventually to some other group controlling the bank, it would be possible for Hambros plc to stand on its own two feet and retain its independence. That would even be possible if the Trust stake was sold to a single buyer.

A placing of the shares in the market theoretically gives the other faction, led by the Hambros plc chairman Charles Hambro, a fairer wind. It may make little difference in practice unless the shares go to institutions or others that have an interest in maintaining Hambros' independence - Sir Jeffrey Sterling and P & O have a potentially strategic holding.

Here, the source of the parting of the ways is relevant to the outcome. Rupert Hambro (who controls 30 per cent of Hambros Trust) has made it clear that he and his brothers want to run some kind of financial operation more akin to the old-fashioned partnership bank, which sounds a little like how that other family dissident Jacob Rothschild has ended up.

Those at the helm, however, principally cousin Charles (who speaks for 26 per cent of the Trust), John "Chips" Keswick of that ilk and Christopher Sporborg (son of Henry), were clearly worried about the high risk involved in the big bang competition from much bigger fish. Instead, they reflected on the wonderful success the group had (thanks to Mark Weinberg) through

downmarket Hambro Life Assurance.

After what now looks a false start in buying 29.9 per cent of the stockbroker Sirraus Turnbull, Hambros then made a pricey bid for control of the estate agent Baird & Eves. The new-look Hambros that was emerging was therefore as likely to prove as attractive to the tobacco conglomerate BAT, which had bought the former Hambro Life as to any number of City or overseas banking/financial groups.

Questions for Tiny

Lorhio, which early in the day had confirmed an interest in Hambros, was acting entirely in character: bold, enigmatic and designed to disturb. The notion that Rupert Hambro would open the door of this establishment merchant bank to Roland "Tiny" Rowland, the leading non-establishment figure, seems incredible only to those unfamiliar with the lengths to which disaffected members of establishment families are prepared to go.

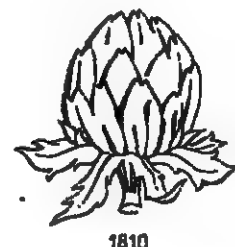
Though there is, in fact, no deal with Lorhio, the business of scrutinising Lorhio will go on. The 100 years war between Mr Rowland and the Al-Fayed brothers continues on several fronts: rumours of a bid for Lorhio, from the United States ebb and flow, while rumours of a major takeover by Lorhio flow and ebb; and the state of Lorhio's balance sheet suggests that, failing a major takeover by Lorhio, a substantial rights issue might answer some of the questions raised by Lorhio's latest (1984-85) accounts.

The accounts would have to be examined more closely if, for example, Lorhio were to embark seriously on an acquisition viewed by the Government or the Bank of England as particularly sensitive. The intriguing areas are gearing, the group's liquidity, asset revaluations and depreciation policy. They are closely related.

Simply on the published figures, Lorhio's gearing has improved in the last three years. In the last accounting year, the sale to the Al-Fayeds for £138 million of Lorhio's 29.9 per cent stake in House of Fraser greatly improved Lorhio's liquidity. The main reason for the improved gearing, however, was the rise in fixed assets. Lorhio reviews its fixed asset valuations each year, adding any surplus to the group accounts. Over four years this accounting procedure, which also takes into account exchange adjustments (negative to the tune of £418 million over the same period), has boosted the value of fixed assets and investments by £568 million. In other words the net benefit (£150 million) of regular revaluations more than accounts for the rise in Lorhio's fixed assets since the end of 1980-81.

It is also worth noting that more than £500 million of Lorhio's total assets are not depreciated.

Meanwhile the show goes on.



Alexander's Discount plc

"Alexander would cash my bill down on the counter, Sir."

(John Sedley in Thackeray's Vanity Fair)

...and we still will.

A PART OF

Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank Holdings Ltd

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION OF INVESTMENT BANKERS

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York
Dow Jones 1846.35 (+5.59)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 15827.28 (+4.06)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1788.38 (-2.02)
Amsterdam
Gen 271.8 (-0.2)
Sydney
AO 1218.3 (-0.7)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 2248.3 (-7.8)
Brussels
General 615.00 (+18.54)
Paris
CAC 380.0 (+6.8)
Zurich
SKA General 624.70 (same)

CURRENCIES

London
£: \$1.5130
£: DM3.3391
£: Sfr72.7680
£: FF10.6440
£: Yen260.45
£: Index75.5
New York
\$: £1.5130
\$: DM3.3391
\$: Sfr72.7680
\$: FF10.6440
\$: Yen260.45
\$: Index75.5

GOLD

London Fixing
AM \$342.45 on \$341.40
close \$342.00/\$342.50 (\$228.25-228.75)
New York
Comex \$342.20-342.70

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RBSB:
Allied-Lyons 313p (+15)
Morgan Crucible 273p (+11)
Expamet 228p (+20)
Wednet 468p (+20)
Jover 298p (+19)
BPCC 205p (+38)
Bentalls 205p (+38)
Wardle Stores 410p (+17)
Exel 363p (+10)
Low Howard 450p (+22)

INTEREST RATES

London
Bank Base: 10 1/2%
3-month interbank 10 1/2-10 3/4%
3-month eligible bills 9 3/4-9 1/2%
buying rate
US:
Prime Rate 9%
Federal Funds 6 1/2%
3-month Treasury Bills 5.88-5.84%
30-year bonds 12 1/2-12 3/4%

Shares surge will take Dow to 2,100, says Drexel

By Richard Lander

The leading Wall Street investment bank Drexel Burnham Lambert is forecasting a further surge in American share prices that will take the Dow Jones Industrial average to about 2,100 by the end of the year - a rise of 15 per cent from the present near-record levels.

Mr Burton Siegel, Drexel's chief investment officer, painted a rosy picture for US equity investors, particularly in multinational conglomerates, when he addressed leading institutional clients in London yesterday.

He said company earnings would benefit from a surge in

American economic growth to an annual rate of about 4 per cent, probably in the second half of the year, while inflation would probably remain close to present low levels.

Recent falls in interest rates and oil prices would encourage consumer spending this year and should boost capital expenditure in 1987, while lower imports and higher exports resulting from a weaker dollar would also feed GNP growth.

Mr Siegel said the beneficial effects of this "seasonal transition" in the economic scene would be seen primarily in the price of shares rather

than high-quality US Treasury bonds.

Pointing out that the bond market had significantly outperformed stocks since the end of last year, Mr Siegel said the gap between the returns on equities and long-term bond yields now stood at about 15 per cent, the highest since 1982.

"We don't expect interest rates to move up until there is clear evidence of economic recovery and so we see stocks rising to narrow that gap," Mr Siegel said.

He advised clients to take profits in Treasury bonds. Wall Street, page 18

WALL STREET

New York (Renter) - Wall Street stocks fluctuated within a narrow band in early trading yesterday.

After a slightly higher opening, they slipped and analysts said the market may see a pullback regardless of the Federal Reserve's discount rate cut. The rate cut had been widely expected.

The Dow Jones industrial average which rose to 1,843 at

one stage slipped one point to 1,839 but climbed back 7.44 to 1,847.84 towards the end of the first hour of trading.

The transport average was down 0.86 to 811.70 as was the utilities average, down 0.87 to 190.91. The 65 stocks average was marginally up to 719.17, a rise of 1.03.

The biggest early gainers were the Japanese companies.

18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86	-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96	-97	-98	-99	-100
18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86	-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96	-97	-98	-99	-100

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES	OTHER STERLING RATES
Market rates Sterling spot 1.0000 Sterling 1 month 1.0000 Sterling 3 months 1.0000 Sterling 6 months 1.0000 Sterling 12 months 1.0000	Market rates Sterling spot 1.0000 Sterling 1 month 1.0000 Sterling 3 months 1.0000 Sterling 6 months 1.0000 Sterling 12 months 1.0000

Rates supplied by Barclays Bank, Bank of America, and Citicorp.

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	GOLD
1 month 1.0000 3 months 1.0000 6 months 1.0000 12 months 1.0000	1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000

The prices and unit trust quotations on this page refer to Friday's trading.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Three Month US Dollar
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000

CANADIAN PRICES

Commodity	Price
Oil	1.0000
Gold	1.0000
Silver	1.0000
Copper	1.0000
Aluminum	1.0000
Iron Ore	1.0000
Wheat	1.0000
Corn	1.0000
Soybeans	1.0000
Cotton	1.0000
Wool	1.0000
Beef	1.0000
Pork	1.0000
Bacon	1.0000
Lard	1.0000
Butter	1.0000
Cheese	1.0000
Eggs	1.0000
Poultry	1.0000
Seafood	1.0000
Grains	1.0000
Legumes	1.0000
Oilseeds	1.0000
Flour	1.0000
Sugar	1.0000
Starch	1.0000
Alcohol	1.0000
Tobacco	1.0000
Spices	1.0000
Herbs	1.0000
Tea	1.0000
Coffee	1.0000
Cocoa	1.0000
Rubber	1.0000
Latex	1.0000
Timber	1.0000
Pulp	1.0000
Paper	1.0000
Textiles	1.0000
Leather	1.0000
Fur	1.0000
Wool	1.0000
Yarn	1.0000
Threads	1.0000
Knitwear	1.0000
Apparel	1.0000
Footwear	1.0000
Accessories	1.0000
Perfumes	1.0000
Cosmetics	1.0000
Skincare	1.0000
Haircare	1.0000
Nails	1.0000
Shampoo	1.0000
Conditioner	1.0000
Masks	1.0000
Brushes	1.0000
Combs	1.0000
Headbands	1.0000
Scarves	1.0000
Gloves	1.0000
Hats	1.0000
Coats	1.0000
Suits	1.0000
Dresses	1.0000
Blouses	1.0000
Shirts	1.0000
Jeans	1.0000
Slacks	1.0000
Shorts	1.0000
Underwear	1.0000
Stockings	1.0000
Shoes	1.0000
Socks	1.0000
Belts	1.0000
Wallets	1.0000
Purses	1.0000
Handbags	1.0000
Backpacks	1.0000
Suitcases	1.0000
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TEMPUS

BTR show of strength must hearten Hanson

BTR's accounts go a long way to answering present worries about conglomerates. They demonstrate the speed with which BTR has assimilated Dunlop and the group's financial strength. The speed of the turnaround should bring consolation to Hanson Trust's shareholders who are in a similar position to BTR's a year ago.

Dunlop contributed £74 million to BTR's pretax profits on sales of £594 million. But the new breakdown by activity demonstrates that the existing operations also increased profits, though at a lower rate than Dunlop.

After receiving £305 million on the sale of Cornhill and recent bond issues, the proportion of net debt to shareholders' funds is only 18 per cent. BTR could therefore easily afford another acquisition though it may well choose to limit itself to an outlay of £500 million rather than joining the mega-league.

Hanson is at the other end of the takeover cycle, having just acquired Imperial Group. Its share price is depressed by the paper it has issued, and by questions raised by Imperial about its rate of organic growth. At 165p, its shares are trading on 12.5 times prospective earnings, assuming profits this year of £430 million, which represents a 2.5 point discount on BTR's rating, provided profits reach £480 million.

That gap is much more likely to narrow than widen, especially if there is early evidence of an improved performance from Imperial. BTR's price looks strong and could rise further once worries about succession, with Sir Owen Green expected to retire soon, are cleared.

The market expects news of an internal promotion at the annual general meeting on 14 May. By then sentiment to Hanson may also be improving.

Morgan Crucible

Morgan Crucible, one of the world's leading materials technologists, is pursuing a two-pronged strategy for growth — to reduce dependence on declining industries such as metal smelting (now less than 10 per cent), and to

increase the geographic spread of its activities. Understanding what Morgan Crucible is about is perhaps most easily explained through its market approach. It is now a long way from being the product driven group of the 1970s with a "this is what we make do you want to buy it?" mentality.

Rather, the company works with the customer to solve his problems using specialist expertise to design materials with the characteristics he needs.

The two main materials the company specializes in are carbon and ceramics. Carbon sales growth is most likely to arise from the increasing popularity of Mass Transit rail systems. These use carbon in the overhead pantograph, which transmits power.

Morgan Crucible, with its superior technology and local servicing ability, is looking to break into original suppliers' preserves, such as the Japanese "bulldozer" train.

The properties of silicon have taken the company into electronics, where the silicon photo-diode is used in weapons simulation systems. Its small size in this field has been significantly expanded by the \$49 million acquisition of First Castle Electronics.

Morgan aims to have one-third of its profits in each of three major geographical areas — the Americas, the Far East and Europe.

It is weakest in the Americas, and it will be expanding vigorously there. Yesterday it announced the acquisition of Dynamic Products Inc, an American manufacturer of ceramic components. The cost was \$5 million cash (£3.3 million) and the company will become a subsidiary of the newly-formed Morgan Matroc Inc which will become a major vehicle for expansion in the US.

Morgan Crucible also announced its results for the year to December. Pretax profit was up 21 per cent to £18.7 million. Profits should leap another 25-30 per cent this year. With its subnormal tax charge, this implies earnings per share of 19.5p and a multiple of 14 times earnings.

Textiles investment hit

By Teresa Poole

The British Textile Confederation today blames the Government's approach to the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) for a levelling off in investment in the industry.

In its annual report, Mr Harry Leach, president of the confederation, says that the Government's call for the weakening of the MFA, which governs most of the world's trade in textiles, has had a particularly damaging effect on investment.

Capital spending in Britain on textiles, leather and clothing in 1985 was unchanged on 1984, at £255 million, after three years of steady growth.

The confederation says that the outlook for this year will

depend on whether the European Economic Community sticks to the agreed mandate in the detailed MFA negotiations over the next few months. It gives warning that a weaker MFA policy in the EEC could result in a wave of imports barred from the United States being sucked into Europe.

The performance of the British textile industry so far this year has been clouded by a turnaround in the balance of trade in textiles.

The growth in imports has accelerated, up 10 per cent by volume in January and 7 per cent in February, while exports are down. In January and February export volume fell 13 per cent and 5 per cent

The share price has enjoyed a rerating recently, the extent of which has been obscured by bid hopes since it was disclosed that Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Resources owns 11 per cent.

Travis & Arnold

Travis & Arnold, whose trading margins in the past have approached 7 per cent of turnover, has been one of the most profitable of the builders' merchants.

However, in its results to December 1985, announced yesterday, it reported trading margins of just under 5 per cent on turnover up 17 per cent to £150 million. Pretax profit was down to £8.2 million compared with £9.6 million last year.

The figures are distorted by the acquisition of Kennedy's (Builders' Merchants) for £14 million cash in the middle of 1985. As a result, Travis & Arnold sacrificed £700,000 of investment income in the second half for a scant £100,000 of trading profit from Kennedy's.

Kennedy's is excluded, trading margins in 1985 were still down, at 5.6 per cent.

Although bad weather played a part, the main blame for last year's woes lies with interest rates, which were up nearly 3 percentage points on 1984.

A few straws in the wind indicate that 1986 may prove to be happier for the group. Falling interest rates and a more buoyant economy means that house-builders, one of its main markets, can pick themselves up, weather permitting.

The acquisition of Kennedy's should start to benefit the bottom line in 1986, although it will not be at full profit-earning capacity until 1987. The group will also start to rebuild its depleted cash balances. At the end of 1985 it still had £1.5 million of net cash, despite the acquisition.

The contribution from Kennedy's and a recovery to more normal trading margins means that pretax profits should improve to £10.5 million in 1986, implying earnings per share of 45p.

This puts the shares on an undemanding prospective rating of 9.5 on the current price of 403p.

The new company, to be called Shanks & McEwan, will be capitalized at £54 million and will become one of the largest waste disposal groups in Britain.

Shanks & McEwan's main work has included waste-handling and scrap recovery for the British Steel Corporation's plants at Clydesdale in the west of Scotland and Corby in Northamptonshire.

London Brick Landfill is one of Britain's top waste-handling companies. About 65 per cent of its turnover comes from the disposal of domestic waste collected by local authorities.

Property group may bid for Bentalls

By Jeremy Warner Business Correspondent

The Capital & Counties property group said yesterday that it might bid for Bentalls, the department store company.

A takeover offer has been in the air since a group of dissident family shareholders emerged early last month.

Although Capital said that any bid would be close to the 170p Bentalls share price ruling at the time of yesterday's announcement, Bentalls' shares raced ahead to 205p, valuing the Kingston upon Thames company at £85.2 million.

Mr Edward Bentall, chairman of Bentalls, shunned the approach as "unsolicited and unwelcome," and said he thought that the company would have enough support to repulse any bid.

Mr Ray Moorman, managing director of Capital & Counties, said he had held talks with a group of trust beneficiaries who had publicly voiced their disappointment with Bentalls' performance after plans were announced on February 26 for a £100 million redevelopment of the Kingston site.

Bentalls' chosen partner for the site was Norwich Union, whose proposals were preferred to those of Capital.

Mr Moorman said that the trust beneficiaries had indicated that they would favour their trustees accepting an offer from Capital.

"We believe we can do better than the plans that have been announced,"

Hillsdown offer attacked

By Michael Prest Financial Correspondent

Mr Ephraim Margulies, chairman of S & W Berisford, yesterday took the offensive against Hillsdown Holdings which has made a £430 million offer for the commodity and British Sugar Corporation group.

He rejected the bid as "wholly unacceptable" and told the company's annual meeting that he was very pleased with trading so far this year. He admitted that discussions, understood to be on a management buyout of Berisford's commodity trading business, had been held with Tate & Lyle.

Mr Margulies alleged that the Hillsdown offer would result in a "staggering 67 per cent reduction in income to shareholders."

Hillsdown's all-share offer, moreover, would give Berisford shareholders only 45 per cent of the equity of the combined group, in return for contributing 58 per cent of the earnings and 67 per cent of the assets.

Berisford is believed to be holding discussions with other parties who might be more prepared to accept a management buyout than is Hillsdown.

Although Hillsdown has not ruled out selling the commodity trading operations to Mr Margulies and other directors it does not regard such a deal as a condition of a takeover.

Tate must decide soon whether to launch a counterbid.

Berisford yesterday advised its shareholders to take no action. Hillsdown published its formal offer document.

Share prices tumble as profit-takers move in

Stock markets began the second leg of the account on a drab note as institutional investors returned to the sidelines allowing profit-takers to gain the upper hand.

There was little change to the underlying firm trend as lower US prime rates followed discount rate cuts in America and Japan over the weekend.

However, conventional gilts gained almost a full point and leading shares closed with a majority of falls, some international particularly concerned with the continued strength of the pound against the dollar.

The FT 30-share index finished down 8.6 at 1,394.5 while FT-SE 100 lost 12.2 to close at 1,668.0.

BOC Group tumbled 17p to 353p while ICI, reporting next Thursday, slipped 11p to 956p. Beecham resisted the trend, up 3p to 426p, and Allied-Lyons jumped 15p to 313p as Elders reiterated its firm bid intentions.

Marks and Spencer, reporting soon, hardened 3p to 215p after a favourable mention. Guinness, at 306p, and Royal Insurance, 312p, replacing Distillers and Imperial Group in the FT index, fell 14p and 2p respectively.

In stores Bentalls leapt 39p to 205p on news of a possible bid from Capital & Counties. Laura Ashley shares were wanted at 215p, up 7p, ahead of tomorrow's results, but adverse comment knocked 16p from Martin Ford at 92p. Builders were supported as

three leading building societies cut one per cent from their mortgage rates.

C H Beazer improved 13p to 655p on suggestions that it might bid for Wimpey, 6p better at 177p. Wimpey's results are expected on Thursday. Farman held firm at 504p, up 6p, ahead of next Tuesday's figures while comment supported McCarthy and Stone at 305p, up 15p.

Oils lost ground as the majority of Opec members favoured an increase in output. BP dropped 12p to 538p, while Tricentral tumbled 15p to 48p following a report suggesting the possible closure of its exploration and production division. Pict Petroleum shares were another weak spot at 38p, down 12p, after a sell recommendation.

There was US demand for international favourites Jaguar at 468p, up 20p, and Reuters, 22p higher at 450p, on hopes that the Government will change its mind on the proposed ADR tax.

Best of the weekend press tips included Thomas Robinson at 333p, Frederick Cooper 110p and Birmingham Mint 168p, between 14p and 25p higher.

F S Ratcliffe shares were marked up 10p to 146p as Mr R J Brealey increased his holding to 27.5 per cent. Wadkin, reporting full year results next Monday, was up another 33p to 338p.

Travis and Arnold improved 5p to 403p in spite of lower profits, but a 14 per cent reduction in earnings knocked 10p from Microlease at 158p.

STOCK MARKET REPORT

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES		
Abbott M V (180p)	221 -2	153 +2
Admiral (135p)	215 +7	215 +2
Agility (135p)	185	125 +2
BPP (160p)	253 +48	98
Brookmount (160p)	82 +2	212 +5
Chancery Sess (63p)	221 -4	186
Com 9p A 2000	118 +3	201 -2
Cranbrook M (95p)	186	78
Dalmeida (120p)	30	184 -1
Ferguson (110p)	208 +3	
Good On Trot (185p)	86	
Grynys Surface (58p)	48 +6	
Inco (50p)	285	
JS Pathology (160p)	143	
Jarvis Ponsir (105p)	177 +1	
Lea Ind (180p)	113	
Lauson (115p)	143 -2	
Macro 4 (105p)	116	
Mervale M (115p)	116	
Norank Sps (80p)	330 +2	
Really Useful (330p)	134 +1	
SAC Ind (100p)		

RIGHTS ISSUES		
Bancroft Cries N/P	9 -3	
EIS N/P	236	
Greycoat N/P	2	
Harwood N/P	5 -1	
Int Leisure N/P	365	
NMW Comp F/P	38	
Share Drug N/P	34	
Turner & Newall N/P	147 +1	
Wates F/P		

(Issue price in brackets)

Specialist Lloyd's brokers to merge

By Alison Eadie

Two specialist Lloyd's insurance brokers, PWS International and Howard Group, are combining in an agreed £57 million merger.

The new group will have a brokerage income of more than £15 million, making it the seventh largest quoted insurance broker.

Technically, the bid is being made by PWS, which has a full quote compared with Howard's limited securities market quote, although it is the smaller company.

The combined group, which will retain the name PWS International, will be run by Howard's managing director, Mr Ronnie Ben-Zur. The PWS chairman, Mr Malcolm Pearson, will be non-executive chairman.

The companies are relative newcomers to the stock market, with PWS obtaining a listing in July 1984 and Howard coming via a placing last April.

They are in different areas of insurance broking. Howard

specializes in American casualty and property insurance and PWS in international fire, accident and marine reinsurance.

The merger will reduce Howard's strong dollar dependency. PWS has a wide currency exposure with one-third of its business in leading European currencies and less than 20 per cent in dollars.

In the six months to last September, PWS made taxable profits of £591,000, but an operating loss of £197,000 against a previous operating profit of £537,000. The loss was the result of reduced commissions on underwriting and reinsurance pool facilities and the strength of sterling.

Mr Pearson said yesterday that the fire pool reinsurance had been renewed on January 1 at slightly better commission rates and with better security.

Howard Group made taxable profits of £5.3 million in the year to September 30, against £701,000 in 1984.

US group buys BL offshoot

By Edward Townsend Industrial Correspondent

Self Changing Gears, the BL subsidiary which makes transmission systems for trucks and buses, has been sold to the American-owned Cummins Engines group.

Leyland Vehicles, the BL commercial vehicle company, said yesterday that the agreement had been reached in principle and no financial details were available. The 250 SCG employees at the company's Coventry factory had been told that no redundancies would follow the takeover.

The SCG management said the deal was in the best interests of the workers and brought together two companies with complementary product ranges.

SCG, which has a turnover of £11 million a year and exports 75 per cent of its output, will retain its identity, said the company, and would continue to design, manufacture and sell its own product.

COMPANY NEWS

● **RIO TINTO-ZINC:** The company has awarded dealer mandates for a \$250 million (£162.3 million) Euro-commercial paper programme, proceeds to be used for general corporate purposes.

● **UK LANDS:** The company has disposed of freehold investments comprising 11 commercial and residential properties for £1,486,250 by auction.

● **BARHAM GROUP:** The company has acquired Marcus Bohn Associates with an initial consideration of £1,920,000 in cash and the allotment of 311,890 ordinary shares. A further consideration of up to a maximum of £1,400,000 is payable based on MBA's profits.

● **GOVETT ORIENTAL INVESTMENT TRUST:** A final dividend of 1.325p making 2.325p (2.325p adjusted), payable on July 1, has been declared for the year to March 31. With figures in £000, dividends and interest receivable totalled 3,794 (4,895). Net asset value per share (before charges at market prices) was £232.4p (£174.8p adjusted).

● **NEWARTHILL:** An ordinary dividend of 11 per cent and a special dividend of 5 per cent have been proposed in recognition of profits on extraordinary items. With figures in £000, turnover rose to 274,429 (240,552) but earnings per share were down to 49.5p (65.7p).

Bank of Ireland

announces that with effect from close of business on 22nd April 1986 its Base Rate for lending is reduced from 11% to 10½% per annum



Interest Rate Change

Allied Irish Banks plc announces that with effect from close of business on 21st April, 1986, its Base Rate was decreased from 11% to 10½% p.a.



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Citibank Savings	11.95%
Consolidated Credit	11.00%
Commercial Trust	10.50%
Co-operative Bank	10.50%
C. Moore & Co	10.50%
Lloyds Bank	10.50%
Nat Westminster	10.50%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.50%
TSB	10.50%
Citibank USA	10.50%

† Mortgage Base Rate

Sun Life: Innovations create record growth

From the statement by the Chairman, Peter Grant.

"SUN LIFE HAS CONTINUED TO GO ONWARD AND UPWARD"

Profits
"Post-tax profits for shareholders have risen to £14.1 million from £11.7 million last year."

Dividends
"...a total of 23.74 pence per share for the full year. That is an increase of 20% over last year's dividend, thus maintaining our outstanding growth record."

Record new business
"We took on record levels of new business and now manage more than £3.75 billion for our customers. The big expansion in our newspaper advertising and direct mailing played a large part in enabling us to write some 100,000 new contracts..."

Legislation
"We at Sun Life welcome plans to protect savers and investors through a system of self-regulation where experts in the business police themselves, within a tight legislative framework."

A BUSINESS ON THE MOVE
Sun Life's continuing record of success is based on three central aims: providing first-class investment experience, constantly developing skills and products, and remaining committed to the highest standards of performance and service.



From the Review of Operations.
"AN EXTREMELY BUSY AND RECORD BREAKING YEAR"

Results
"New annual premium income was up by 25% to £38.5 million. ... The executive and self-employed pension markets were a particular success, with new annual premiums rising to £24.8 million, almost half as much again as in the past year, and single premiums up by 22% to £62 million."

Pensions successes
"...our expertise in both pension sales and administrative backing ensured that we were able to go on obtaining higher levels of business in the rest of the year, a feat many other insurers were not able to match."

Unit trust success
"Another success last year was the launch of Sun Life Trust Management Limited, ... The funds have had an excellent performance record and business has continued to flow in very satisfactorily..."

For a copy of the 1985 Report and Accounts of one of Britain's most consistently successful life and pensions offices, please contact: Facsimile, 01-606 7788, or write to: John Lamb, Sun Life Assurance Society plc, 107 Cheapside, London EC2V 6DU.

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Beazer ruled out of SGB bidding

By Clare Dobie

C.H. Beazer, the building company, has ruled itself out of the bidding for SGB, the scaffolding company which last week recommended a £160 million takeover by John Mowlem.

Beazer made a tender offer for 25 per cent of SGB's shares last October, but the offer lapsed.

Mr Brian Beazer, the chairman, said yesterday that SGB was now too expensive. His tender offer was pitched at only 196p against yesterday's market price of 354p.

Earlier Mr Beazer had spoken at a building seminar organized by de Zotte & Bevan, the stockbroker.

Other speakers included Mr Philip Beck, the chairman of John Mowlem, Mr Andrew Teasdale, the managing director of Rugby Portland Cement and Mr Robert Napier, the finance director of Redland.

All the speakers were optimistic about prospects for the building industry, encouraged by the recent cuts in interest rates.

Mr Beck said there were plenty of opportunities, particularly involving the injection



Brian Beazer: SGB now too expensive

of private capital in public infrastructure projects.

Mowlem is among a number of companies hoping to be chosen as contractor and financier of the proposed Dartford Tunnel.

Redland is confident about the refurbishment market, for example for re-roofing and road mending, but says new building activity at home is less promising.

Overseas prospects however are good.

COMPANY NEWS

● **ASSAM DOOARS:** A dividend of 9p (same) has been declared for 1985. Pretax group profits on ordinary shares rose to £613,673 (£400,666) and earnings per share were up to 45.92p (28.71p).

● **BSR INTERNATIONAL:** Mr W.R.A. Wyllie, the chairman, says in his annual statement that with substantial orders in hand for the first half of this year, the company is "well placed to participate fully in the recovery now being forecast for the industry".

● **ASHDOWN INVESTMENT TRUST:** The board has

received an approach which may lead to offers being made for the company.

● **NORTH SEA ASSETS:** Referred to the half-year to March 31 (figures in £000) show income from securities up to 938 (870) and interest received to 77 (33). Net asset value was 106.31 (128.95).

● **BIERRY TRUST:** The company is missing the dividend for the six months to February 28 but the board intends to pay a dividend of not less than 1.05p (same) per ordinary share in respect of the year ending August 31.

● **SHAW CARPETS:** Acceptances have been received in respect of 7,488,962 Shaw ordinary shares (42.0 per cent), 768,660 Shaw 10 per cent preference shares (86.2 per cent) and 252,475 Shaw 5.6 per cent preference shares (90.5 per cent).

● **BOND CORPORATION HOLDINGS:** The Trade Secretary has decided not to refer to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the proposed acquisition by Bond of the assets of Thorn. EMI Screen Entertainment.

● **LASMO:** The London and Scottish Marine Oil company plans to issue £50 million 10 1/8 per cent Eurobonds, due 1993, at an issue price of 100 3/8 per cent to repay short-term debt.

UNILEVER N.V. FOR ORDINARY SUB-SHARES OF FL 12 ISSUED BY N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE-EN TRUSTKANTOOR

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N.V. NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE-EN TRUSTKANTOOR
London: Trustee Office,
Unilever House, Broad Street,
London EC4P 4BG,
22 April 1986.



SCOTTISH PROVIDENT

The 148th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY 20th May 1986 at 2.15pm in the HEAD OFFICE, 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH EH2 2YA.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from this address.
J. M. MACHARG
General Manager and Actuary
6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 2YA
22nd April, 1986

Charitable Chancellor?

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COMMODITIES REVIEW

Surprises as tin saga twitches back to life

Remember the great tin saga? Well, just when you had hoped it had gone away, it brings disappointing intelligence. All the signs are that the saga has twitched back into life in a surprising fashion.

The surprise is an out-of-court settlement of Standard Chartered Bank's claims against the International Tin Council. But that settlement will clean out the ITC and leave the other aggrieved parties kicking their heels.

Let us argue from first principles. The legal and arbitration actions by banks and brokers are against the ITC buffer stock. Its financial affairs were quite separate from those of the council, for which the ITC continues to claim sovereign immunity. But the buffer stock has no cash — only huge debts. Its sole means of settling claims are 2,700 tonnes of tin.

Of that, 800 tonnes are encumbered by a dispute with Trans-World Metals. So the buffer stock's assets are a mere 1,900 tonnes of tin, worth about £6 million at current dreadful prices.

But Standard Chartered alone was asking for settlement of a £10 million debt. Yet curiously ITC delegates did not expect to be greeted on their arrival at work today by burly gentlemen set on disarming the furniture. Where does Standard's coup leave the majority of the ITC's great army of creditors?

Writes have been served on the council by Banque Indosuez and the Bank of Nova Scotia. These two banks have already sold for £6 million apiece the 1,500 tonnes of tin they each held as collateral.

This action is for another £1 million each. But since their contracts do not incorporate a waiver of sovereign immunity, the actions will probably die.

Arab Banking Corporation won its case against the ITC, but has been unable to obtain execution. That case is in abeyance. Kleinwort Benson

decision upholding the waiver of the ITC's sovereign immunity clause inserted by luck or good judgment in its loan contract with the council.

Standard also felt under less pressure. It pursued the matter because of the principle, and because simply it had a good case. There must have been a temptation to settle quickly.

The issue is important for MacLaine. It had positions totalling about 10,000 tonnes of tin with the ITC. The difference between last month's ring-out price and their contract value is about £20 million.

Drexel, of course, can afford the loss, and in a sense it has already demonstrated the fact by standing behind MacLaine. But it is, to say the least, inconvenient for Drexel to have to shoulder so big a loss at a critical time in the realization of its ambitions in world markets.

MacLaine, moreover, had a strong card up its sleeve. Its arbitration award was confirmed by the courts. The ITC then had a fortnight in which to pay, or enforcement could begin. That fortnight expired today. Yet curiously ITC delegates did not expect to be greeted on their arrival at work today by burly gentlemen set on disarming the furniture. Where does Standard's coup leave the majority of the ITC's great army of creditors?

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Arab Banking Corporation won its case against the ITC, but has been unable to obtain execution. That case is in abeyance. Kleinwort Benson

has also initiated arbitration proceedings.

In addition, three brokers started arbitration proceedings before the ring-out. Amalgamated Metal Trading, J.H. Rayner and Rudolf Wolff. The past few days have seen eight more post-ring-out arbitrations, three of the actions being announced last Friday.

Then there is Trans-World Metals. The firm was the ITC's biggest trading partner — if that cozy term applies. On October 24, Trans-World agreed to buy 800 tonnes of tin from the ITC. The deal was struck in Singapore, where the tin was stored. But trading in Singapore stopped by 9am London time on the same day, when the ITC "suspended" buffer stock operations and left creditors with debts of £900 million.

Trans-World promptly blocked payment, while ITC blocked the release of the tin. So it was stalemate.

Who owns the 800 tonnes now? The question is under review. But, as with the other outstanding cases, I expect a quick and quiet settlement.

Whether other settlements will be made so speedily is another matter. A group of smallish brokers, including the unfortunate Holco, which withdrew from the London Metal Exchange last week, is considering joint action against the ITC. For them, the council has some advice: keep your money. All too soon, the buffer stock will be cleaned out.

The best long-term hope is an action by one of the big players which can afford such expensive diversions against a Government member of the ITC. Shearson Lehman is one such broker, and Her Majesty's Government is one such government. If it succeeds, the second wave can follow the shock troops through the breach. If not, the tin saga might finally end.

Michael Prest

APPOINTMENTS

Hambros: Sir Michael Butler has been made a director of Hambros Bank in an executive role, and he has also joined the board of Hambros.

Baring Brothers & Co: Mr Ian Hopkins has become a director and Mr Nicholas R Gold an assistant director.

A & M Group: Mr Colin Milward has been elected a non-executive director.

OEC, United Scientific Holdings: Mr J. Leszczynski has been made president and chief executive.

The Money Management Council: Mr Jeremy Leighton has been named as the first director.

First Environmentics and First Architecture: Mr Mark Rankin has been made projects director.

Dan-Air: Mr William J Crosby has become deputy technical director, engineering division, Lasham.

Relational Technology: Mr Nic Birles has been named as vice-president, international operations.

Webber Electro Components: Mr James Briggs has been made a director.

National Holidays: Mr Graham McManis and Mr Mark Hainfall have become directors.

Formwood: Mr Kevin Tracey has been made commercial director and Mr Brian Watson manufacturing director.

AEma Life: Mr Peter Beaumont has become agency director.

British Property Federation: Mr John Brown has been elected president. He will succeed Mr Harry Axton on May 22.

Independent Broadcasting Authority: Dr John Richard Foran is to succeed Mr Tom Robson as director of engineering.

Stephenson Harwood: Mr Richard Olsen, Mr Richard Gwynne, Mr Richard Uffland, Mr Robert Partridge and Mr Derek Tadelle are to become partners.

Anglia Secure Homes: Mr Paul J Harward has joined the board as finance director.

Supply of gas kept up despite strike

By Our City Staff

British Gas maintained a supply to all its customers yesterday despite the complete shutdown of the North Sea Frigg gas field, which normally provides 40 per cent of Britain's natural gas.

Increased output from other North Sea producers, with the substantial amounts of stored gas, meant that even customers with interruptible supply contracts were not affected.

British and Norwegian offshore workers in the Frigg field went on strike at the weekend.

Demand for gas in Britain is running at 6,500 million cubic feet a day, well down on February's 9,000 mcf level. British Gas's Mowlem Bay field, which is used to meet peak demand, is not in use but it is available if the situation worsens.

Gas production at the Frigg field, which straddles the British and Norwegian sectors of the North Sea, halved two weeks ago when a strike by Norwegian catering workers led to the shutdown of all Norway's oil and gas production.

The striking British and Norwegian workers are members of the same in-house staff organisation. Their walk-out is in sympathy with their colleagues in the Norwegian sector.

Elf Aquitaine, the operator, said that 50 Norwegians had already been flown home and the field would be shut for the duration of the dispute.

Negotiators saw little hope for an immediate settlement and a spokesman for Elf said he thought the stoppage could last for some days.

Under Norwegian law workers are required to give 14 days' minimum notice of a strike. Elf said it was planning legal action against the union, although some strikers maintain that Norwegian law does not apply in the British sector.

The Frigg strike is the first escalation of a dispute that has shut all Norwegian oil and gas production in the North Sea since April 6, when the employees locked out 15,000 production workers on 36 platforms in four fields. This was after a tiny caterers' union voted to strike.

Its 670 members approached the employees on Friday to offer a compromise of the terms of their 28 per cent pay claim, and it is thought that anger at the employer's rejection of that offer may have led to Sunday's stoppage.

Frigg had been supplying about 35 million cubic metres of gas daily. Norwegian experts estimate that it will take about a week for British industry about a week to feel the pinch.

Law Report April 22 1986

Sham order for tax is rejected

Sherdley v Sherdley

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe

[Judgment given April 18]

The court should not exercise its jurisdiction under section 23 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 to make orders for financial provision on divorce by granting an order to the parent having custody, care and control of children, that he should make periodical payments direct to the children where the order would be a sham because the sole purpose of the parent in seeking it was to secure a tax advantage.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing an appeal by the husband, Ian Sherdley, against the refusal by Mr Justice Wood on May 9, 1985 to order him to pay to each of the three children of the family in his care periodical payments equivalent to such sum as after the deduction of basic rate tax would equal their school fees.

Mr Joseph Jackson, QC and Mr Valentine Le Grice for the husband; Mr E. James Holman as amicus curiae.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the appeal raised questions of far-reaching importance concerning the extent to which the courts were entitled to take account of the fiscal effects of their orders.

School fees orders had been the subject of *Practice Direction (Minor Payment of School Fees)* (1983) 1 W.L.R. 800. They were normally sought by the party (usually the wife) having care and control of the children and required the other party (usually the husband) to make the periodical payments.

In the instant case the wife was not involved and the order was sought by the husband, requiring him to make the payments.

Mr Justice Wood appeared to have said that, as a matter of policy, judges of the Family Division refrained from making orders in favour of a child against a parent who had custody and control because if they did so the Inland Revenue might be provoked to recommend changes in the law, which would be contrary to the interests of broken families generally.

If that was the policy, it was misconceived, but it was for the courts to interpret and administer the law as it stood and not for Parliament to decide whether and in what respects it should be changed.

The jurisdiction to make the order was to be found in section 23(1)(d) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973. It was admitted that the only reason was to enable part of the father's income to become the children's separate income for tax purposes, thereby reducing his taxable income and enabling the children to have the enjoyment of the part transferred to them without payment of tax up to the limit of their personal allowances.

Under section 25 of the 1973 Act (substituted by section 3 of the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Act 1984) the court had to have regard to a multiplicity of specified matters.

While those considerations did not refer to terms to fiscal advantages or disadvantages, there was no doubt that it was intended that the court should have regard to the position of all concerned with tax, and to the incidence of tax.

The true test of what a court should do was to be found by a consideration of the general law in relation to tax avoidance. The basic proposition was that any taxpayer was entitled to order his affairs that his liability to tax was as low as possible.

However, he was not entitled to pretend so to order his affairs by entering into a sham transaction, and if he did, the Inland Revenue could call ultimately on the courts to declare that it was a sham and to be disregarded.

The House of Lords had gone further and said that the courts were to have regard to the true nature of the transaction: see *W.T. Ramsay Ltd v IRC* (1982) A.C. 300 and *Furniss v Dawson* (1984) 1 A.C. 474.

It would be unacceptable that the commissioners and the courts who were concerned with taxation matters should be required to consider whether an order by the matrimonial courts was a sham.

No court should make an order which was a sham, or which did other than proclaim its true nature.

The court could properly have regard to the effects of its orders in terms of tax liability when deciding whether to make an order or what order to make, but that was as far as it could go.

In the "ordinary" case of a husband being ordered to make periodical payments to his wife the transaction was precisely what it appeared to be.

If one injected into the scenario the need to maintain and educate minors there was still no problem, provided that the payee was the wife or, in so far

as the payments were made to the minors, they were of sufficient age to deal with the money.

If the wife was eliminated because she had no valid claim to periodical payments in her own right, there was no reason why the court should not order that all money required for the maintenance and education of the minors be paid to them.

If, although the wife was eliminated as a beneficiary, she remained in the arena as an applicant for an order in favour of the children, there was a "sham" if she did not make the application, but the husband did, there was no "issue". That did not matter.

Taking account of the age of the children and the shape of the transaction would take it into the 1983 *Practice Direction* where three children aged 9, 11, and 13 solemnly appointing the headmaster or bursar of their school as their agents to receive periodical payments from their father, and entering into a contract with the school for their education.

Presumably they also had power to give their school a term's notice should they disapprove of the treatment they were receiving.

That was cloud cuckoo land. If the Revenue chose to challenge the transaction a judge would be bound to hold that the transaction was a sham, or at best that the reality was that the court was ordering the father to pay the fees.

It was no answer to maintain that a contract with a school for education would probably be a contract for necessities.

First it was necessary to be satisfied that the child had the capacity to contract. Perhaps the children did have a minor capacity although no one seemed to have inquired and the *Practice Direction* did not contemplate that anyone should.

What mattered was that the absence of inquiry showed that the true nature of the transaction was something quite different. Notwithstanding the acquiescence or encouragement of the Revenue to hold that not something in which the courts should be involved.

There might be a strong case, or no case, for giving tax relief to fathers in the position of the appellant, but that should not depend on curial antics. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD JUSTICE NEILL, agreeing, said that any procedural objections to an application by a father for an order against himself could, if necessary, be met by allowing the children themselves to intervene in order to apply for ancillary relief on their own behalf.

There was a fundamental objection to making the order in the terms sought in the circumstances of the case. It was conceded that the sole purpose for which the order was sought was to avoid a liability to tax.

It was not right for a court in the Family Division to make an order solely for the purpose of enabling the father to avoid a liability to tax if there was a real risk that, if the order might have to be scrutinised by another division of the High Court when hearing a Revenue appeal, the conclusion might be reached that the order had to be disregarded for fiscal purposes.

The correct approach was to examine the facts of the individual case and the reasons put forward for seeking an order. If the making of the order was justified to protect some legitimate interest of the applicant or some other person on whose behalf the order was sought, then it could be made.

LORD JUSTICE BALCOMBE, agreeing, said that for the court to exercise its jurisdiction under section 23 of the 1973 Act there had to be an issue before it.

That was sufficient to dispose of the appeal, but in future cases it would be possible to bring the question before the court in proper form by an application by the children themselves.

Although no court should make an order which was a sham or whose sole purpose was to obtain a tax advantage, where there were two ways of achieving a desired result and one was more tax effective than the other, there was no reason why the court should not follow the route which conferred fiscal advantages if it was otherwise a proper exercise of its jurisdiction.

It was possible to think of circumstances where the tax savings which could be achieved by an order against a custodial parent might be crucial to the exercise of the court's discretion.

His Lordship did not go so far as the Master of the Rolls in suggesting that a contract based on the *Practice Direction* was a sham, but it might be preferable if some less artificial scheme could be devised.

Solicitors: Pritchard, Englefield & Tobin, Treasury Solicitor.

Bail jurisdiction doubt

Regina v Chief Immigration Officer Heathrow Airport, Ex parte Sureshkumar

The jurisdiction of the court to grant bail to an applicant who had been granted leave to move for judicial review of a refusal of leave to enter the United Kingdom was said by the Court of Appeal to be questionable.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Stephen Brown and Lord Justice Nourse) on April 17 dismissed the applicant's appeal seeking an order for bail on the ground that, even if there was power to grant bail, there were no exceptional reasons for doing so.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON said that in *R v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Swail* (The Times February 11, 1986; [1986] 1 All ER 217, 724) Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, had said:

"I agree that there is an inherent jurisdiction to grant bail, but that... it will only be in exceptional cases that it should be exercised and only if leave to apply for judicial review has been granted."

His Lordship felt that there was a question as to whether the court could grant bail in such a case.

It seemed that Parliament had intended that all matters relating to the removal and detention of persons refused entry should be under the control of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and, clearly, he could always grant temporary leave to enter.

If that was so, any need for a jurisdiction to grant bail would have to be satisfied in some other way than by calling on the inherent "jurisdiction" of the court.

The matter was best left until counsel could argue the matter fully.

HEPWORTH CERAMIC HOLDINGS PLC

A VERY GOOD SECOND HALF

Excerpts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr Peter Goodall, CBE, TD.

● 1985 was in trading terms the reverse of 1984 in that we had a very strong first half in 1984 after which business fell away very badly, whereas in 1985 we had a very weak first half and thereafter business picked up steadily throughout the remainder of the year and continues to do so. The total profit in 1985 was made up of £13.5 million in the first half of the year and £20.0 million in the second half.

● We have continued our drive for ever more efficient production and our capital expenditure in 1985 amounted to over £25 million.

● The merger into GR-Stein Refractories Limited of the British Steel Corporation's refractories division has proceeded both smoothly and well. We increased our exports of refractories over 1984's total by some 40%... and, as a matter of interest we sold refractories to the Japanese.

● Your board has decided to recommend a final dividend of 4.3 pence per share. This gives a total of 7.2 pence per share, an increase of 6.7% on the previous year.

1985 RESULTS IN BRIEF	For year ending 31st December	
	1985	1984
Turnover	£365,819	£377,676
Profit before tax	33,542	35,230
Dividends	11,330	10,621
Earnings per share	12.88p	14.12p

● I think... that the major markets in which this group operates will now improve, and I am of this opinion not only because of the market information available to me but also because of the appalling state the capital infrastructure of this country has reached... our business will grow because quite apart from current demand there is an enormous backlog which needs to be tackled. All of this can only be of great benefit to this group whose profitability responds very favourably to volume.

Peter Goodall, 19th March 1986

The Annual General Meeting of Hepworth Ceramic Holdings PLC will be held on 8th May in London.

Copies of the full Statement and the Annual Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Genefax House, Tapton Park Road, Sheffield S10 3EJ.

HCH

Leaders in clayware, refractories, industrial sands and minerals, and prominent in plastics, foundry resins and engineering activities.

محكمة الادعاء

Portfolio
—Gold—

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin April 14. Dealings end April 25. Contango day April 28. Settlement day, May 5.
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

[illegible][illegible]

PROPERTY					
Alenco	87	-1 1/2	0.2	0.4	88.1
Almaden	72	-1	0.0	0.8	72.1
Aper	77	-1	2	3.8	76.1
Beazer (G4)	894	0 + 1/2	18.0	2.7	18.5
Borgers	107		0.0	3.5	7.4
Briggs (P)	57	-0.2	0.1	0.8	56.8
Bradford	260	+0.8	13.0	2.5	23.1
Tru Aime	176	+1	3.0	0.2	17.9
Brown	328	-0.2	0.1	0.1	328.0
Cast. A. & Sons	44	-0.2	0.6	0.1	43.8
Cast. A. & Sons	103	-0.2	0.1	0.1	102.8

Chryslerfield	425	..	14.7	37	23.2
CALA	819	0+6	28.7b	3.2	7.1
Clarke Nichols	128	..	8.0	2.8	23.5
Comcast	135	..	8.0	2.4	23.5
Control Seals	147	-1+	..	..	9.7
Country & New	138	..	9.3	17	90.4
Country 2	177	..	5.0	2.8	5.9
Cussons	280	..	5.8	3.4	12.1
Deppes	..	..	10.6	3.4	15.9
Deon Day	220	..	..	..	..
Doris	10	..	..	..	63.1
Estimate & Agency	138	..	7.3	3.7	70.8
Estimate & Agency	111	..	..	..	..
Estimate & Agency	111	+1	12.1	7.8	12.7
Estimate & Agency	169	..	..	..	92.7

Gr Portland	178	+2	10.0	57.28
Grayco	234	+2	3.10	1.3
Haycocks Ship	111 1/4			
Hemmen	480	+1	13.8	10.20
Do 'A'	470	+1	13.8	9.9
Hemmer	273	+2	4.6	51.27.5
Hemmer	229	+3	4.0	81.10.4
Hemmer	238		10.7	21.3
Hemmer	310		7.7	21.3
Hemmer	180	+8	2.3	1.91.4
Lang Prop	309	+5	10.7	32.15.8
Land Investors	310	+1	1.0	32.35.8
Land Securities	318		1.0	32.35.8
Loan & Loan Tr	700	-5	12.25	19.22.2
Lo 6 1/2	221		6.3	49

Location	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
MEPC	320	320	8.3	3.8	37.7
Merced	110	4	18.0	8.1	88.7
Merrimack	110				
Mickey Seas	63	-3	4.8	4.4	20.1
Mendocino	110		3.1	3.8	24.0
Merrill Moore	110		2.2	2.2	16.3
Metcalf	110		1.3	0.8	1.0
Martin Est	28		3.9	1.4	38.7
Mountain	888	+6	10.7	1.5	25.6
Munroe	888	+20	8.1	1.1	11.8
Murphy (AJL)	100		1.0	1.0	1.0
Murphy	120		17.3	1.9	40.0
New Cornish	73	-9	1.7	2.3	33.0
Partridge	88	-1	2.1	1.6	28.6
Peachy	279	+1	12.1	4.4	36.3
Pearson	279		1.1	1.1	1.1

Pop Security	162	0	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.6
Region	608	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
Population	590	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
Nonrough	580	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
Plum & Tomatoes	580	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
General	580	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
Size Area	184	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
South Estates	184	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
Spokane	623	0	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.7
Grand Secs	168	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
Security Commission	623	0	1.4	1.3	2.2	2.7
Stocks	85	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Own Genes	207	0	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.8
Washington Post	145	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
at Land	145	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0
at Real	145	0	0.8	0.2	1.0	2.0

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
West (Lia)	76	●	9.7	7.7	63.9
West & Country	160	●	11.4	7.1	9.1

SHIPPING

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Maritime Br Ports	585	●	14.2	8.1	18.4
Br Commonwealth	356	●	3.3	1.8	27.6
Calculated	330	●	8.1	1.8	74.0
Port (Lia)	80	●	4.7	5.9	7.4
Br	526	●	17.9	3.3	25.7
Port (Lia)	82	●	5.1	8.2	31.9
Port	14	●	1.1	1.4	0.2

... & O Die	541	...	22.9	42	15.5
... (Water)	68	...	7.1	8.1	20.1
... Socks	870	...	12.8	2.5	3.5

SHOES AND LEATHER

... Boots	345	...	9.3	2.7	13.5
... Socks	195	+2	13.1	6.7	5.9
... Socks	513	...	11.8	4.0	11.0
... Socks	206	...	8.2	4.0	11.0
... & Burton	78	+1	4.4	5.8	23.0
... Socks	106	+2	6.2	5.8	7.3
... &

TEXTILES			
Red Text	275	+5	9.3 34 18.9
Robins Bros	185		8.1 43 42.5
Seals (John)	131		5.9 4 5.6
Shirman (A)	93	+0.1	8.2 6.8 10.9
132 Mohar	130		8.8 6.8 7.4
Sumner & Lums	82		7.1 8.7 20.5
Cons Parsons	310	-2	7.9 2.5 14.8
Griff	711	+0.3	5.7 8.0

Johnson	234	-4	89	34	15.0
Johnson	54	+1			41.5
Johnson (D)	348	+5	114	33	6.7
Johnson (R)	130	-2	45	3.5	6.4
Johnson (M)	37		9	1.0	1.0
Johnson (J)	89	-1	30	5.5	8.0
Johnson (S)	105	..	7.9	7.5	7.5
Johnson (H)	34				3.3
Johnson (M)	40	-5	3.9	28	18.0
Johnson (S)	84	+13	5.1	6.1	10.5
Johnson	168		7.4	4.5	8.5
Johnson	61		6.5	5.5	8.0
Johnson (S)	92	+2	7.9	8.5	18.4
Johnson (H)	88		6.5	7.5	11.3

distast	374	..	2.3	6.1	8.7
EET	111	..	7.39	6.6	4.5
low Carpets	26	..	3.66	13.8	14.4
low	158	..	6.4	4.1	12.7
matchow (R)	53	..	3.6	6.0	6.1
induced Riley	94	+3	6.6	3.8	16.6
secured Jersey	180	+2	7.9	4.4	12.9
intention	138	+3	4.3	2.2	15.8
total	92	-2	6.70	6.2	9.9
antibody	325		9.3	2.9	14.8

AT	421	-2	17.3	41	9.2
Premerger	327	-2	17.1	5.2	12.1
Postmerger B	156	-1	9.1	5.8	5.4

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UK green light on Big Brother passports

By Peter Parson

After prolonged consideration it now looks as if the UK and West Germany will be the only European countries to go ahead with the computerized passport. But even in these two countries progress has been slow; no date is fixed for its introduction in the UK.

The UK government early in 1981 announced its intention to introduce the machine-readable passport, expressing its belief that such passports would be adopted worldwide. But the governments of all EEC countries bar West Germany have since decided against their introduction after pressure largely from civil-liberties groups.

In the new type of passport, computerized information about the passport holder is contained in two lines of printing which are both machine-readable and legible to the naked eye. These are printed on a special plastic laminated page bound with the rest of the conventional passport.

Information contained in machine-readable format includes the holder's surname, forenames, title, sex, address, date, town and country of birth, passport number and type, previous passport number, nationality and immigration status and the names and dates of birth of any children contained on the passport. Photographs of applicants are not designed to be held on the system.

Proponents of the system claim that its introduction will offer significant advantages to passengers and immigration authorities by speeding the clearance of bona fide passengers, while helping to identify those either wanted by the police or not allowed to be admitted. It is also said to have greater security as it is difficult to tamper with or counterfeit.

Opponents, however, fear its possible exploitation to restrict civil liberties. In the UK, for instance, police computer files hold details of more than five million people. The European Commission has

expressed concern over the possible creation of "computer fences" at EEC borders.

A limited experiment with a computerized passport system has already been carried out at Heathrow Airport using machine-readable passports already carried by many US citizens. Names are checked against a warning list held on a microcomputer.

The same information was held in book form allowing a comparison to be made between the automated and the manual procedure. Results of the experiment are thought to have been satisfactory but no definite plans have been announced for the introduction of a full system.

In West Germany the introduction of a new personal-identification card has sped the introduction of machine-readable passports. In two laws passed earlier this year the Bonn government achieved its mandate to introduce a machine-readable identification card by next April and a passport by 1988.

The plan is eventually to have 400 automated readers installed at border crossing points. These will be connected to a police computer storing details of wanted persons.

In other European countries attempts to introduce either the machine-readable passport or identity cards have met with little success. The Italian government, for instance, tried as early as 1980 to introduce legislation to allow their introduction. But the proposed act has lain dormant in the Italian parliament ever since.

A 1981 French experiment with machine-readable identity cards was halted by pressure from civil-liberties campaigners.

The Belgians have dropped the machine-readable information from their identity cards after public pressure. Denmark and the Netherlands have no plans to introduce either machine-readable cards or passports. For the present at least it looks as though the UK and West Germany will be going it alone in Europe.

The computer industry is destined to be one of the major beneficiaries of the Government's emerging policy on copyright. That strategy, outlined last week in a White Paper, is meant to bring ageing copyright legislation that is 30 years old and incapable of coping with the problems brought about by new technology, into the 20th century.

Tape recorders — both audio and video — have provided legal problems for the pedantic legal mind for decades. The copying of sound and visual broadcasts, at least in theory, are illegal. Home computers and mainframes have also presented problems for the law, particularly the copying of computer software for personal use and commercial gain.

The Government had a difficult task. Proper protection to copyright holders is a problem that has to be addressed by every industrial nation. The British White Paper, which will be followed next session by legislation to bring it into effect, is expected to be emulated by the EEC. The council is trying to formulate a policy and will undoubtedly use the British efforts as a blueprint for all member states.

The Government succeeded in exposing a few inconsistencies in its policy. The White Paper outlined the intention to impose a 10 per cent levy on the retail price of blank

audio cassettes. It is a victory for the record industry which has been lobbying government for months. The levy is not a compensation for supposed lost sales but a royalty payment to copyright holders whose broadcasts — speech and music — have been taped.

This logic was not to be sustained for video tapes or audio cassettes which clearly are being used for copying computer software. All video tapes and audio cassettes with less than 35 minutes playing time are exempt from levy.

But computer programmers who hold copyright have been well looked after. The White Paper conceded that since computers had been in their infancy when the 1956 Copyright Act was spawned, such equipment and their related problems have been given little protection.

Justice Whitford had studied the problems of copyright and those relating to high technology patents in his review of 1973. The report

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

not enough to protect the creative programmer. The Government's Green Paper of 1981 offered a number of options but still

That situation was to change last year when the Copyright (Computer Software) Amendment Act was passed in an attempt to thwart large-scale computer piracy. That act was to lay the foundations for the protections which will be embedded in next year's copyright legislation.

The principles which will be contained in the legislation are: ● computer programs attract copyright protection; ● criminal remedies to be used

against the piracy of computer programs;

● work created directly on a computer, for example, by typing on a keyboard, attracts copyright protection;

● and the storing of work on a computer is a form of reproduction and needs the copyright owner's consent.

The White Paper also highlighted the outstanding problems and says: "In order to give effective protection against modern forms of piracy and other kinds of infringement, it will be made clear that the rights given to copyright owners over reproduction extend to copying by fixing a work on any medium from which the work can in principle be reproduced."

The law required to offer such ambitious protection to software copyright owners will need careful drafting, since the ownership of authorship might need to be proved in an agreed manner.

It is authorship the legal minds have had difficulty defining. As a consequence the White Paper has excluded artificial intelligent (AI) computers from holding copyright — an issue which is liable to be extremely contentious.

realized the promises made of them in the last decade they will undoubtedly be part of the next generation of data processors. It would then be necessary to produce copyright law to give protection. It is a concept the law makers find difficult to comprehend. The White Paper emphasized the problem.

Both Whitford and the 1981 Green Paper investigated the possibility of a general answer to the question of who should be regarded as author of a work created with the aid of a computer. Three candidates, alone or in combination, were considered: the creator of the program that controls the computer; the originator of the data upon which the computer operates to create the new work; and the person responsible for running the computer to produce the work.

The White Paper is obviously deficient. Before the legislation is drafted the question of AI should be looked at again as should the software copying. The computer industry needs to know the answers.

Intellectual Property and Innovation, Command 9712, HMSO, £6.70.

Stephen Johnson

Hi-tech copyright moves into the 20th century

In search of respectability

By Geoff Wheelwright

There is a lot of money to be made in selling pin-stripe suits in Silicon Valley these days. Companies which once prided themselves on conducting business in blue jeans, and running their operations with as much innovation as they designed their machines, are now frantically moving to change their image. They are now turning up at the doors of top companies seeking to establish themselves as respectable computer suppliers to blue-chip firms.

The classic example of this mid-life search for respectability and conformity is Apple Computer. The company has left both its founding members and its yuppie-toy manufacturer image behind in a bid to woo the world's top firms to use its equipment.

Apple's computers have been beefed up for business use, visionary co-founder Steve Jobs has been replaced by ex-Pepsi head man John Sculley as Apple boss and, the general tenor of the company's advertisements are less evangelical.

But computer manufacturers are not the only ones pitching for this kind of respectability. Software giant Microsoft is making the same kinds of moves to shake off the youthful "enthusiast" image embodied in founder Bill Gates — who founded the company eleven years ago on sales of a version of the Basic programming language. Microsoft recently had a highly successful public offering, and boasted more than \$140 million (US) in annual sales. It also started hosting a series of conferences specifically designed to sell to Fortune 500 companies in the US.

The company is also moving away from its previous concentration on producing internal computer software for manufacturers and will put more into selling word-processing, spreadsheets and other business software for the mainstream corporate market.

The great irony in all this is that only a few years ago, many of these new high-tech companies were attractive precisely because they didn't have strong ties to the corporate market and had the freedom to think and act from motives of innovation and technological development. But after several years those

companies, although they produced technologically wonderful marvels, didn't produce anything the business community could see a use for. The innovators of old have realised they need the corporate community.

Corporate buyers do, however, seem to be open-minded in their purchasing habits. Companies like Compaq Computer and Lotus Development — both of whom did not exist four years ago — are now major players in the business micro market because they provided something which didn't exist before.

Compaq's portable computer won the company a reputation in the corporate community which has helped it survive the pressures of competition from IBM. And the Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet became so popular among managers that it became an industry standard for financial modelling on PCs within 18 months of its release.

The general advice on gaining this elusive corporate respectability seems to be that it's easier to take your products up-market into the business sector than the other way round. IBM's attempts to sell its PC Junior home computer in the US, and Apricot's efforts in selling its economy series of business software packages, were both big disappointments. However, Amstrad's move from home computers to the small business arena with its PCW 8256 and now PCW 8512 has been a huge success.

Software companies too have made the successful move up-market. At one time, the London-based Psion com-

pany produced games for Sinclair's Spectrum and ZX-81 computers — but in the past 18 months has built much of its revenue on sales of a £500 business software package for the IBM PC called Xchange.

Psion head man David Potter does worry that software prices will have to move down-market now — as the gap between personal computer prices and software prices gets smaller and smaller.

"Software is now expensive when compared to the much cheaper new hardware,"

Still, many companies promoting themselves to the corporate market believe that performance and reputation — not price — are the key factors to winning big orders. Although Microsoft, in its announcement last week of a new buying program for large companies, did say that it would be offering volume discounts to corporations, they would only come into effect on orders of \$100,000 or more. And at that price, Bill Gates should be able to afford a pin-stripe suit or two.



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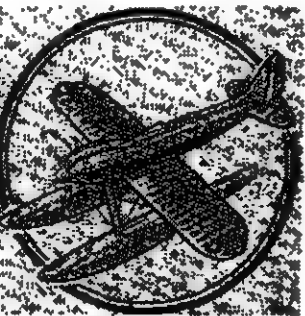
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Domesday at your fingertips

■ The 900-year-old Domesday book with thousands of names, places and facts has always presented researchers with an arduous task as it was produced without an index. But new technology has finally come to the rescue at the University of California where a team of medieval scholars and computer experts have been programming the book into a huge database. Subscribers to the system can now pick out items such as a list of 11th-century estates by landholder or the correlation between woodland and the number of pigs at the press of a button.

■ More details on IBM's experimental speech recognition system that is likely to make voice-activated typewriters a reality have emerged. It uses an IBM AT personal computer and can transcribe sentences from a 5,000 word vocabulary with, says the company, 95 per cent accuracy. Redesigned speech recognition techniques have reduced the six million characters of storage needed on an earlier

THE TIMES DEC SCHNEIDER COMPETITION



■ A Concorde trip to New York and back is one of the prizes on offer in a new competition in Computer Horizons, starting on May 6. The six-week competition, being organized by The Times and the computer company, Digital Equipment, will be based on the Schneider Air Race to be held on the lake of Wright on June 22. The competition will involve a degree of research and numerical skill in answering questions based both on computing and aviation. Each week a prize with an aviation theme will be offered.

system to 640,000 characters. The system "learns" that characteristics of an individual's voice after he or she has read a document into the system. As the user speaks, the system chooses potential words and as speech continues they are updated in the light of later words. This selection of the most probable word at each stage helps the system to distinguish between words that sound alike but are different, such as know and no or to and two.

■ Small and medium-sized companies of up to 500 employees looking for ways to improve productivity and profit through the use of computers can out-in grants to help with

costs of up to 15 days of advice from certain computer consultants. The scheme, funded by the Department of Trade and Industry, is called the Business and Technical Advisory Service and has a list of registered consultants. Under the scheme consultancy for the first two days is free and the Department of Trade and Industry cover 75 per cent of the cost of the remaining time. Further information from the Production and Engineering Association on 0664 501595.

■ British Telecom's Citiservice, which provides subscribers to the Prestel system with information on the financial

world such as Stock Exchange prices, unit trusts and foreign exchange, is to become quicker. British Telecom engineers are working on introducing a facility so that prices will be updated automatically on screen as you watch. Prestel users now have to rely to see if prices have changed since they first requested the information.

■ The Consumers Association, publishers of Which magazine, has produced an updated version of its Taxcalc computer software for the 1985-86 tax year. The program, which is for home computers and costs £7, will calculate how much tax you should pay for the year and will also work out the effect of separate taxation for married couples.

■ IBM has reported a worldwide first quarter profit of more than £700 million, 3.1 per cent up while sales rose 3.7 per cent to nearly £7,000 million. The improvement is attributed to the lower value of the dollar, improving net earnings by nearly £100 million. IBM chairman, John Akers, repeated earlier messages that there is still uncertainty in the US market and slow growth in capital spending. Digital Equipment, the world's second largest computer group after IBM, has reported a

COMPUTER BRIEFING

profit gain of 86 per cent to £111 million for its last quarter to March 29. Sales for the quarter increased 14 per cent to £2.26 billion.

■ A computerized alternative to clocking in with punch cards at work has been launched by a subsidiary of the National Westminster Bank — Centre-file. Employees cards are "swiped" through a terminal linked to a mainframe computer which will then calculate pay from the time recorded and produce a payslip. Designed for companies with more than 150 staff the Paytime system can also give absentee and sickness reports and other personnel information.

■ IBM Spain cancelled a regional sales meeting last weekend on the Mediterranean island of Mallorca because of Libyan threats against Spain. The joint sales meeting between the Spanish branch of IBM and IBM Switzerland was to have been attended by more than 2,000 people. Before the US bombing raid on the Libyan capital Tripoli last Tuesday, Libya threatened reprisals against

US military installations in Spain if the United States attacked Libya.

■ Meaningless jargon words affect the computer industry more than most and it seems that most new computer products are heavily immersed in a wodge of supposed technical advantages. Frequently, however, if the jargon was translated into plain English it would soon emerge there was nothing special in it — the motoring equivalent would be to advertise a car as having four superb round wheels and a steering wheel as an optional extra. This month's jargon announcement award must go to Cincom Systems who advertise in a small slot: "In addition to complete proven functionality MRPS specifically addresses the key issues which normally affect the success of an MRPII implementation."

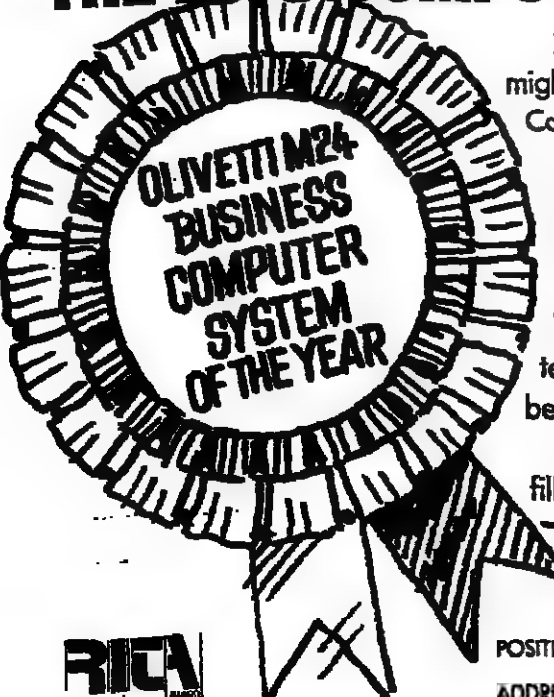
■ Wang Laboratories, the computer group, plans a new plant in South Korea and will buy its distributor to form a subsidiary called Wang Computer Korea. The factory will make personal computers and print-out terminals, employing about 100 people. It is due to start operations this year.



Professor John Ashworth: A new technology centre.

■ Many employers are out of touch with what technology can do, said Professor John Ashworth, vice-chancellor of Salford University, at the recent launch of a new manufacturing technology centre being set up in Manchester. His university is now recruiting applicants for a degree in Information Technology at a new IT Institute which plans to take its first 55 students in October and stresses that A levels in any subject are acceptable, the only minimum requirements being O levels in English and Maths. Application forms will be accepted from those who have already applied through UCCA for other courses. Further details from Gresham on 061-736 5843.

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COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

A secret little love-hate affair

By Nicholas Soames

My search for an ideal laptop portable came to a head during a casual conversation in Korea. Making the most of the informality allowed by the freemasonry-like rules of the international computer fraternity, I picked the brains of one of the news wire-service boys.

Where, I asked, can I find a laptop portable which offers a full 80 by 24 character screen, extensive memory — preferably an integrated disc filing system — and with full communication facilities and a software bundle, yet was below the £2,000 mark of the

I found the one shop that stocked it

Toshiba or the Kaypro systems? He whispered the name Bondwell, and I have thanked and cursed him ever since. For he was right: the computer is all that and more. But there have been times over the last six months when bondage rather than Bondwell would have been a more appropriate name.

I had made the basic operating error of plugging into a relatively unknown system when I simply was not equipped to chart new territory.

The Bondwell seemed a closely guarded secret in Britain. It even took me a while to track one down, finally ending up by chance in the one shop in Tottenham Court Road that stocked it. There were all my requirements, packaged in one machine: A CPM system with one built-in disc drive with 320K of storage on the 3.5in. discs and expansion possibilities — for a second drive.

It had a full-size screen and the rather weak liquid crystal display present was being enhanced. I was told, the following week, by some extra software. It was, I discovered, a "vanilla flavour" machine, with an old-fashioned but functional chip, the CPM operating system and a 64K memory.

Americans in design, it was a little slow, but it did come bundled with Wordstar, Calstar, Datastar, Repostar and other software. I paid my £1,500 and carried it home with delight. Then the troubles began. I got into the word processing program Wordstar, but discovered I could not load the function keys and the screen enhancer together.

My dealer was friendly, but unable to help. First the machine did not seem to want to double-space on my home printer yet would not single-space on my office printer. My dealer tried everything, he

knew and still drew a blank.

I was put in touch with a helicopter pilot who wrote novels on it in his spare time and who showed me the trick of loading Wordstar's function keys and the screen enhancer. But it was a main-frame computer consultant for whom the Bondwell was a steam engine hobby, one Ian Seward, who became my guru.

He solved my printing problems, then set to work on the horrendous maze of communications. Each newspaper, wire service and mailbox system needed its own protocol — that I could understand. But

So unusual it gives a sense of prestige

most were accustomed to the courting habits of a Tandy or an Epson, and not the more elegant advances of my Bondwell.

I spent hours struggling with electronic mail, trying the patience of numerous newspaper executives unable to find my article in their system, but

but whenever bona fide computer men saw my Bondwell, they could not keep their hands off it. My guru and I burnt the midnight oil struggling with the varying sensitivities of the receiving computers and the

idiosyncrasies of Ascom, the communications software fan had selected and, one by one, we cracked them.

It took us a month before we finally cracked them. Yet even after six months, life with the Bondwell is not without its shocks, for both of us. I arrived once to find a grim-faced guru.

"I have," he said through his teeth, "just had a sense-of-humour failure." He had been using his machine much of the day, safe in the knowledge that he has eight hours of battery life before the flashing light indicates 30 minutes to go. For the past hour, he had worked on a complex quotation, and he was ten minutes from finishing.

He continued without saving, and seven minutes later, as he attempted to save, the screen went blank. There may be 30 minutes of simple use, but the saving operation eats up all the reserves of juice.

It was a severe way to discover it. Then, earlier this year when the price of the basic Bondwell dropped to £995, but still we kept faith.

It easily outstrips any portable in its price bracket and puts most of those up to £2,500 to shame. And I can still enjoy the cachet of possessing the unusual without having to reveal that I had been on my own, my sanity would have been sorely tested.



Soames and laptop: After hours of investigation, surprising discoveries about the courtship rituals of a rare creature

On line at last at the Foreign Office

A week in the computer industry can be a long time — but in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, mere minutes can be crucial.

As last week's crisis in the Middle East clearly illustrated, the Government and its diplomatic service can often be asked to make crucial decisions extremely quickly — with serious consequences if they make the wrong decision.

Immediate access to important documents during a crisis can be essential to such decision-making and last week the Foreign Office took steps to improve that access. It is to install a £4.5 million computer system — the Foreign Office London Integrated Office System (Folios), which will have electronic mail and messaging facilities that should improve not only the speed with which important telegrams go to diplomatic officials, but also the way in which those telegrams are filed.

Instead of an army of messengers running about the maze of buildings and offices that makes up the FCO, delivering paper copies of telegrams, they will be keyed into a computer the moment they arrive and be instantly sent off to all the computer terminals used by the people who need to read them.

About 1250 terminals are to be installed in the Foreign Office over the next five years and should save a good deal of time, shoe-leather and perhaps even lives. Foreign office messengers currently deliver telegrams around the various offices three times a day — with telegrams that need to go to more than one person having to be photocopied before they go anywhere.

Another advantage of the system should be that all messages which move through will be able to be accessed through a keyword search, which will allow for example, somebody, who the necessary clearances to do so, to read all the diplomatic messages concerning a particular topic that have come in over the past few months.

The pace of incoming telegrams at present prevents that kind of comprehensive catalogue of information.

Developed by Systems Designers the new computer is claimed to be entirely secure. No external telephone lines will link into the system and a strict password protection system will be employed internally.

There will also be an audit-trail containing records of all file accesses so that security officers can find out who has accessed what information.

Trojan horses v. the big boys

By David Green

The microcomputer fraternity has sent two new Trojan horses into the circles of the large-scale computer users.

ICL and Alpha Micro have both announced new machines that will not mark the end of the microcomputer industry's war of attrition against its larger forebears. But at different levels they show which way the wind is blowing. In particular, they illustrate vividly the inadequacy of the current naming convention.

Computers have generally been categorized as micros, minis and mainframes. This corresponds roughly to small, medium and large and is supposed to give an idea of the size of jobs to which they might be appropriate. The minis have been squeezed over the last few years from above by the falling prices of mainframes and from below by the growing power of

Many micros in one machine

micros. An additional category, the supermicrocomputer, which may be thought of as economy — or family-size — has prospered, but this too is now under pressure from the micros.

The difference is the numbers of people who can use the new breed of micros simultaneously. In the case of the Californian Alpha Micro's AM-2000, it is no more to do with personal computing, than cramming world-record numbers of bodies into an Austin Mini had with careful motoring. A system for 60 users will cost about £82,000.

The AM-2000 is not one micro, however, but many. With a series of subsidiary processors it effectively gives a fleet of light vans the load-bearing capacity of a juggernaut.

How staff learn to love their friendly VDUs

By Sally Watts

Computers are over-sold. Too little is heard from those who have to put them into effect, and the dramatic changes they cause in people's work lives are "consistently swept under the carpet," according to Brian Chance, financial director of S. H. Muffett's, a Tunbridge Wells precision engineering company with 70 employees.

He believes his own company, like many others, underestimated the problems of introducing computer systems — in Muffett's case this comprises production control, job costing, factory documentation and scheduling.

Mr Chance says: "Businesses have grown up on a different basis, so entire working patterns undergo a tremendous upheaval. Older people, in particular, have their own methods of doing things, they do what is necessary at the moment, whether writing a memo on the back of an old envelope, or going to a colleague and asking his help with a problem."

"Now they have to look for a screen, press in a number and tell him what the job is. They are in the frustrating position of becoming a prisoner of the computer."

Those who do not type have the added difficulty of learning a keyboard. In addition, computers throw "a harsh, blinding glare on any omissions."

Accounts are not so bad, says Mr Chance, but factory

production control is difficult, involving different processes, people and materials, all interlocking. Staff see it as a continuing problem throughout their working lives — and a restrictive one, in the sense that they can operate only as the equipment dictates, the human mind versus a mechanical gadget.

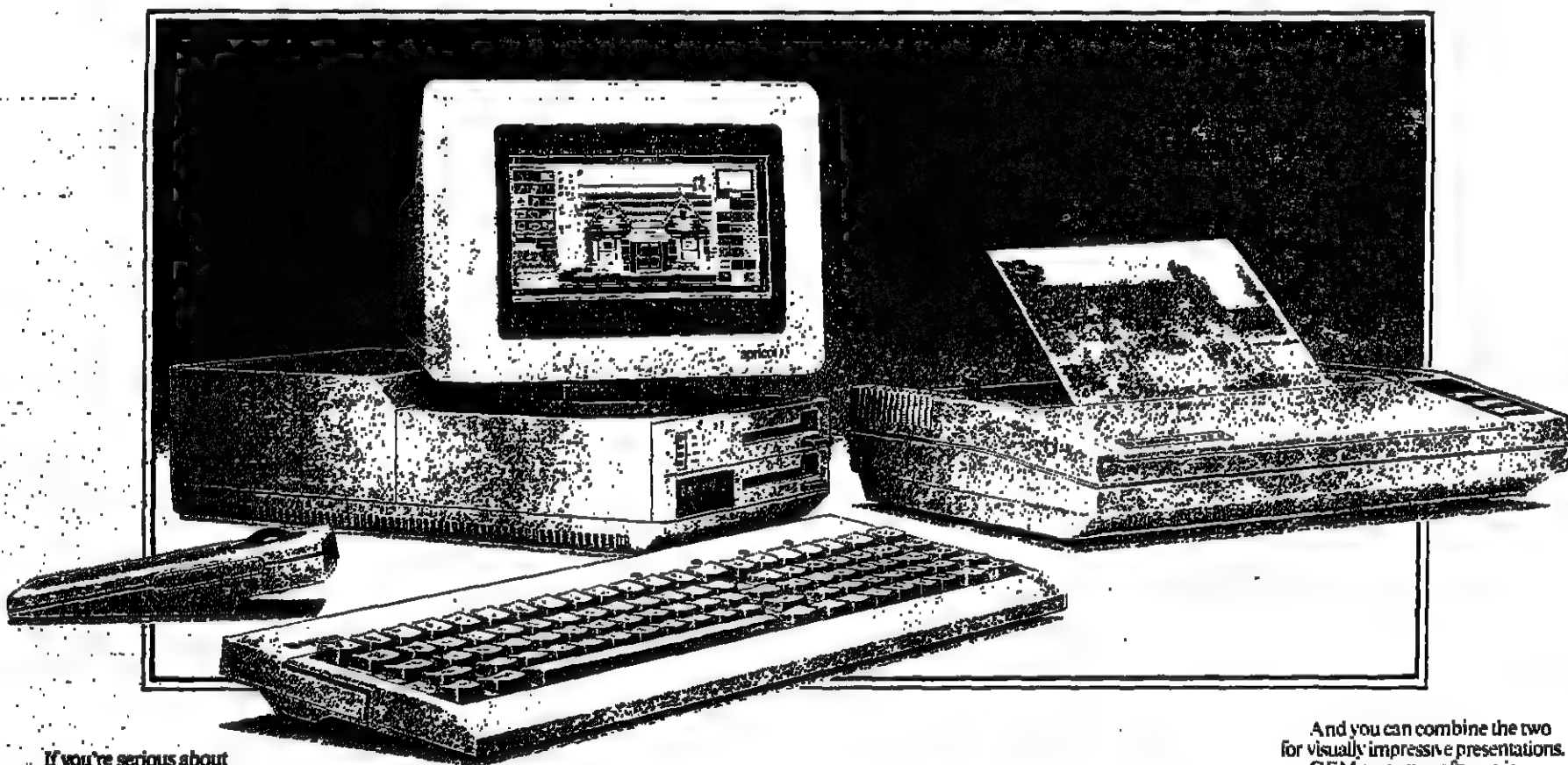
Transax, in the two years since Muffett's system was installed, have ranged from misunderstandings among colleagues and basic misconceptions about the machinery to the understandable conclusion that "the computer is useless," or worse, "I am useless. What will become of me if I cannot cope?" One man even packed in his job, but returned later.

Eventually, says Brian Chance, staff realize that what benefits the company will also benefit them. As they settle into a new set of routines, they appreciate the skill with which technology sorts, stores, lists and summarizes information, saving them mundane work, and suggest ways of extending it.

But Mr Chance is concerned about other small businesses introducing systems without realizing the problems ahead.

The "conducted tour" type of training is not very helpful, he thinks, as staff may be self-conscious about asking questions. He advises management to provide more in-house training, bridging the gap between theory and everyday use.

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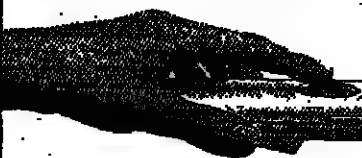
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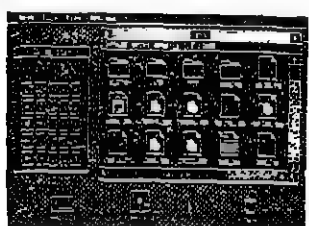
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

Old hand ways to break new ground

JOB SCENE

Some years ago Richard Saxon took a temporary job in a recruitment consultancy, while himself looking for something more permanent in the computer industry. This experience, from both sides of the interview table, taught him some do's and don'ts for job-seekers in high technology.

When job-seekers in the computer industry answer advertisements, they hope to be competing against a handful of other hopefuls. They are usually wrong. Despite well publicized shortages in certain areas of computing, more often, and especially for the inexperienced and those wishing to move into the industry, the curriculum vitae will be one of perhaps 100 landing on the consultant's desk the morning after an advertisement is published.

Package yourself as a saleable product

Just reading through this pile in an eight-hour day means a consultant has to cover every lovingly compiled record of every applicant's life in four minutes. He has to reject nine-tenths of the applicants, to pick 10 people for interview.

The job-hunter, particularly the school-leaver and the over-40s, can become just bits of data in this process and applicants should also remember that the recruitment consultants are salesmen, usually paid commission on the speed they can sell the product - their product being the people they can place. To get any help from them, therefore, you have to package yourself as a saleable product and market yourself to them. High-technology job-seekers must persuade the recruitment consultant, and then the employer, that he matches the job spec better than anyone else. The first shot in this campaign is the CV and its covering letter. The CV has only one purpose - to get you an interview. It must stand out from the pile. There is no point in making a CV a five-page obituary, so the job-

seeker should not just list the positions he has held. A head-hunter is rarely interested in the organizational structure of a company. CVs should not be longer than two sides of A4 paper.

Emphasize achievements, such as putting in a payroll system a month ahead of target and £10,000 under budget, rather than titles or status. A fancy title just makes the complicated look pompous. Stress the last few jobs or the job where the applicant has most responsibility. Most people in the industry have access to a word processor and it is no bad thing to tailor the CV to the particular job opportunity.

The CV should also be your own. The package CV formats churned out by professional CV-writing consultants generally irritate. If you are called for interview do not treat it just as a pleasant chat. Ask questions and listen. To find out the employer's needs. Keep probing and you will keep the consultant, who may be no better briefed than you, on his toes. The consultant is probably non-technical, so be sparing with the computer jargon.

Over-40s should avoid consultants

Face the interview. You have only a short time available to match all your relevant knowledge and skills with his needs.

Most consultants reflect the industry's view that the over-40s are not worth employing, so the over-40s should avoid the consultants and go for the hidden vacancies, which are not advertised but are available on the old boy network of personal friends, professional contacts, golf clubs etc. There are always more hidden vacancies than advertised ones. The job-seeker must be realistic about what recruitment consultants can and cannot do for them.

The DIY publishers

By Geoff Wheelwright

The laser beam has arrived, says the business microcomputer industry of North America. Laser technology used in compact discs, computer storage and special laser-based printing devices are expected to introduce new levels of innovation into an industry stifled by the constraints of standardization around IBM's personal computer hardware.

Some companies have indicated that there is a market for what they call desktop publishing with high-quality laser printing technology and new, and in-depth computer information programs using the compact disc technology.

Apple is making the desktop publishing application a major plank in selling its Macintosh computer into business, while Microsoft is one of those trying to develop standards for the compact disc technology. It hopes that within the next few years compact disc computers will be cheap enough to offer business suit-

ware and large libraries of information on a single disc. The short-term it is probably laser printers, rather than laser-operated compact discs, which will have more of an effect on the business computer market. Laser printers are already becoming popular among corporations that want quick, fast and high-quality documents from their personal computers. Because it is based on much the same principles as an office photocopier - no ribbon, ink or hitting of metal against paper in the printing process - it can run almost noiselessly. Some manufacturers, such as Xerox, are now producing laser printers which can work as photocopiers or do facsimile transmissions.

A good laser printer can now be called on to produce typesetting-quality output, including pictures, layout and headlines. This process has become known as desktop publishing, the most popular jargon phrase among computer manufacturers from Apple to Zenith.

CAREER MOVES FOR COMPUTER PROFESSIONALS

ACCOUNT MANAGERS **LONDON** **£18k BASE c £40k OTE**
& HOME COUNTIES **GUARANTEED**
CAVALIER SRI
This major subsidiary of a leading American manufacturer is expanding its Sales Force and is recruiting successful Sales Professionals to sell its exciting new product range into the IBM mainframe market place. The products include Relational Database, 4GL and Electronic Mail Software packages. The successful applicants should be in possession of a track record of high achievement gained selling related products into the IBM mainframe market place. These positions represent the first stage of a planned business expansion and will present definite opportunities of career advancement for the ambitious in addition to the very achievable on target earnings on offer, other generous benefits include non-contributory pension, private health care, health insurance and a substantial guarantee.
REF TB 13255

BUSINESS MICROSALES EXECUTIVES **LONDON** **NR51, SIERRA 20L**
NATIONWIDE **EARNINGS UP TO £50K**
£14k BASIC £30k OTE
This dynamic micro computer sales organisation is recognised as one of the leading independent business systems groups in the UK. Following their explosive but planned growth, giving an impressive turnover in excess of £15 million, they are seeking successful Sales Executives to complement their existing highly profitable teams. The key criteria are - self-motivation, and a proven track record in business micro sales such as IBM and Compaq. Their impressive portfolio of clients includes numerous public companies. This is a superb opportunity to join an established, rapidly growing company who have gained nationwide credibility in the total solutions sales arena. Excellent company benefits include backup from top technical support divisions, high earnings incentives and a choice of superior company car.
REF TL 13563

BANKING & COMMUNICATIONS

PROJECT LEADERS (GLOBAL BANKING SYSTEMS) **CITY OF LONDON** **£30k + CAR**
+ BANKING BENEFITS
To maintain their leading edge in the development of large sophisticated Global Banking Systems, the Information Systems Division of this International Merchant Bank wish to recruit experienced Project Leaders. The successful applicants are likely to have extensive knowledge of Eurobond Dealing, Foreign Exchange and/or Money Market Systems as these are the three main areas currently being developed. The Project Leaders appointed should be self motivated individuals who not only lead by example but have a proven ability to communicate and work under pressure to tight timescales. Developments are centred on IBM equipment, however, the company place more importance on business awareness than a particular hardware experience. The salary and benefits on offer reflect the importance of these roles.
REF TR 13070

GRADUATE ANALYSTS & PROGRAMMERS (BANKING) **C. LONDON** **TO £20,000**
+ CAR
The rush is on for young Graduate Analysts and Programmers, to develop systems ready for the Big Bang. This is never more apparent than at this City based firm of Management Consultants, who are specialising in the development of Dealer Room, Foreign Exchange and Investment Management systems. Ideally aged mid 20's to late 30's and possessing a good degree, candidates should have gained several years experience in Data Processing and preferably a broad knowledge of a variety of applications. Banking experience although preferable, is not essential, as full training will be given in this and any new hardware/software. Salaries are excellent dependent on experience in addition to comprehensive benefits.
REF TP 12594

We have many other National and International vacancies, please contact one of our Consultants for details.

DATAPOWER **RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS** **21 CORK STREET, LONDON W1X 1HB** **24hrs (10 lines)** **01-439 8302**
COMPUTER EMPLOYMENT LTD. **BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE PEOPLE BUSINESS** **Evenings & Weekends** **01-437 5994**
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SYSTEMS ANALYST **CITY** **TO £15,000**
RETRAIN TO IBM
Company: Well established major IBM user within the City of London offering the latest technology for both technical and business solutions.
Position: Systems Analyst responsible for the development of on-line accounting and financial applications. A professional and confident person who can develop and install systems successfully in a computerised environment.
Experience: Upwards of three years commercial experience gained on large development assignments using IBM mainframes. A programming background is not essential but a complete awareness of the implications of producing detailed programs from a systems analyst's point of view is essential. IBM mainframe experience will be an advantage. However, full cross-platform skills are essential as you will be working on a variety of IBM hardware.
General: Lasting security and a fine opportunity to further your career in an environment with major IT clients in hand, great successful careers await advancement.
REF: TP 1182

MOVE TO IBM **SURREY** **UP TO £15K + SUB**
PROGRAMMERS/ **MORTGAGE AND**
SENIOR PROGRAMMERS **FREE LIFE COVER**
Company: A successful financial service group will place within their own market, covering all aspects of financial management, planning and investments.
Positions: Programmers, Senior Programmers and Analysts/Programmers to work in small productive teams with considerable client liaison developing and supporting financial systems.
Experience: A minimum of 18 months COBOL experience gained on mainframe equipment from either a financial or commercial environment. Preference will be given to candidates with COBOL/PL/I background, however, any mainframe experience will be considered. At the very least, a good understanding of financial systems is essential.
General: A significant opportunity to retrain on to IBM and join a progressive company with major IT clients in hand, great successful careers await advancement.
REF: TP 1182

PROJECT LEADERS/ **SURREY BASE** **£15-25K**
CONSULTANTS **QUALITY CAR**
2 x 8 HOURS
Company: Market leader supplying its own relational database and 4GL products. Prestigious office in Surrey (close to London).
Position: Development/consultant of systems requirements for new and existing financial institutions through all stages of proposal and recommendation to implementation. Company's own product range, based in Surrey, you will be working on various client sites in London and surrounding areas.
Experience: Successful applicants must have a sound DP background (no particular hardware background) and good database (relational) knowledge, preferably gained from project through to completion, preferably with a financial base and be capable of leading a team of Programmers and Analysts/Programmers. Verbal and written communication skills and an outstanding appearance are essential.
General: These positions speak for themselves. They offer outstanding and interesting work with a lot of responsibility. Top salaries and a wide range of benefits are on offer. A major and a private pension scheme. Attention to detail and the ability to sell your own advice a must.
REF: TP 1182

INFO CENTRE/SUPPORT **LONDON** **TO £15K**
ANALYST
Company: A major world wide organisation offering a variety of micro and IBM mainframes. Position: The successful candidate will be working within the most dynamic, supporting and training users at all levels.
Experience: Several years experience of working with micro (any machine) preferably in a support role both by telephone and on site and probably with previous design experience. A 123, Wordstar etc. Excellent communication skills are essential as you will be working as part of a young professional team.
General: Promotional prospects are outstanding and the candidate will be expected to progress to the Supervisor. The financial package will include substantial benefits, an excellent pension scheme and a private pension scheme. Attention to detail and the ability to sell your own advice a must.
REF: TP 1182

ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS (PL/I) **CITY** **£15-£17K**
OVERSEAS TRAVEL
Company: Highly successful International Organisation operating from the City and developing successful financial systems which are in great demand both here in the UK and overseas (especially in North America).
Position: Analyst/Programmers to join a dynamic team. Most of the work will be on developing real-time systems and implementing these at various sites. There will be extensive user contact.
Experience: Several years on IBM mainframes with minimum 4 years of Analysts & Programmers in a PL/I, COBOL environment. Applicants from software houses with strong financial or banking experience will be particularly useful but training will be given if necessary.
General: Excellent career prospects for the ambitious with opportunity to work with the latest technology and to travel throughout the world. Good company benefits. You will be encouraged to take on greater responsibility, leading to promotion and to take on Financial/Systems Consultant.
REF: TP 1182

SALES

SALES DATA COMM **LONDON** **to £20k BASE**
DATA COMM **BRISTOL** **£25K OTE**
CHOICE OF CAR
GUARANTEE BUPA
Company: Established and successful manufacturer now bringing out a new data communications product to complement their existing range of widely used systems.
Position: The sales executives are needed to promote and sell this revolutionary new system to an existing new 32 bit based data communication product. One position will cover London and the South East, the other will cover the West Country, based in Bristol.
Experience: Successful candidates are expected to be high achievers with an excellent track record in the data communications market place.
General: A terrific opportunity for ambitious professionals to join an expanding company whose highly regarded products are backed by strong marketing and technical support. The generous package offered includes BUPA, choice of car and guarantee.
REF: TP 1218

VAR SALES MANAGER **CAMBS BASE** **£35,000 PLUS OTE**
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS **£20,000 BASIC**
32 BIT UNID. BASED MICRO **3 MONTH GUARANTEE**
Company: Highly respected and extremely successful, this British manufacturer has an international reputation for excellence within the microcomputer market place. Due to an impressive growth rate and outstanding demand, additional sales professionals are now required.
Position: The successful candidates will be responsible for the sale of the company's highly acclaimed 32 bit Unid. based microcomputer, data communications and associated peripherals to a variety of corporate accounts and vertical markets.
Experience: Necessary a proven and successful track record and sound knowledge of the particular environment is essential. In addition the more senior candidates should be able to develop their ability to grow accounts and be capable of leading a team of sales staff.
General: Recognised in over 30 countries for providing a reliable and cost effective Unid. based system, the company is offering a generous range of benefits including achievable on target earnings and a three month guarantee. These factors together with outstanding technical support make these vacancies a unique opportunity to further your career.
REF: TP 1177

MAJOR ACCOUNT **WEST & CENTRAL** **BASE TO £20,000**
MANAGER (A) **LONDON** **OTE £35,000**
BUSINESS SOFTWARE/ **+ LONDON WEIGHTING**
MINI **QUALITY CAR**
BUPA
HIGH GUARANTEE
Company: Probably one of our largest and most prestigious clients. Having been established for several decades covering every computer generation through mainframes, mini, micro and desktop and office automation.
Position: Several are available in various locations including West and Central London, offering easy access to client and sub-client links. Working from purpose built business centres offering excellent client surroundings - particularly conducive to selling and maintaining good sales in their last year were let down, hard, looking for a challenge or just ready to move away into "The Job". They were serious about changing jobs and doing something about their livelihood.
General: General positions are available on a long term basis that standards are high and often selective and only a few are offered jobs - "Only the best will do". If this is your attitude and these standards are what you want to work to, please call for further information and a confidential discussion.
REF: TP 1182

For a confidential discussion about these and many other vacancies, please contact one of our consultants. We are also specialists in recruiting British citizens working overseas and willing to return to the UK.
6th Floor, Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, London W1Z 9DB Telephone: 01-409 2844, 01-439 8302 (24 hours).

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Non-smoking programmer with one to two years Pascal experience required for software house in Cambridge working on management systems.

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Please telephone in first instance:

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Computer & Telecoms Conference Designer

We are looking for a technologist with marketing flair or a journalist/consultant who knows the computer and telecoms scene, and wants to develop his/her career to something more challenging.

The job role is to identify and develop business conferences which examine key issues. Continuous contact with senior industry executives is essential therefore the successful candidate will be a confident and competent communicator. Age range 25-35.

The attractive remuneration package includes a profit share and company car. Please write with your CV, photo and salary history to: Rosemary Whitaker, Personnel Director, Online International Limited, Pinner Green House, Ash Hill Drive, Pinner, Middlesex HA5 2AE.

Online is the world's leading organiser of conferences and exhibitions concerned with the business applications of high technology.

online

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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Harrow is known as a progressive and responsible Borough, largely residential with a population of over 205,000. Our legal department is a very busy one with a young, yet highly professional team working on a wide range of challenging legal matters. We now need another enthusiastic Assistant Solicitor. If you are interested in local government, ideally with 12 months post qualification experience, this could be the ideal opportunity for you to join our lively and interesting department. The work will mainly involve a wide range of conveyancing matters together with responsibilities for advising on Housing Law. We are committed to training and new technology and can offer you excellent and varied experience. There is a salary of £13,578 to £14,718 plus benefits and being an equal opportunity employer we welcome all applications. To find out more contact Sue McKenna or Roger Vergine on 01-863 5671, ext 2280 or 2260, or write to the Director of Law and Administration, London Borough of Harrow, P.O. Box 2, Civic Centre, Station Road, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2UH. Closing date: 15th May, 1986.

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Executive Search and Selection Consultants

Young Commercial Lawyer

NEI plc

Newcastle upon Tyne

Our client, NEI plc, is Northern Engineering Industries plc, an international power engineering group with a turnover approaching £900 million and a workforce of some 29,000 people. The Group wishes to appoint to its Head Office legal department a young commercial lawyer, reporting to the Group Solicitor, to operate mainly in support of the UK trading companies and the Group's expanding international business. The role will cover a broad range of legal and commercial matters with an emphasis on drafting, negotiating and advising on all types of commercial agreements and contract claims. Applicants probably in their mid 20's should be Solicitors with 2 years relevant post qualification experience in industry, commerce or private practice. They must be prepared to work under pressure in a demanding environment and develop rapidly their ability to guide, advise and represent senior operational management. Salary and benefits are excellent and there are distinct prospects of significant early career development for an outstanding candidate.

Male or female candidates should submit in confidence a comprehensive C.V. or telephone for a personal history form to G.T. Walker, Hoggett Bowers plc, 4 Mosley Street, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, NE1 1DE. 0632 327455. quoting Ref: 426267.

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Beaumont & Son, the major City firm and leading specialists in aviation insurance have two vacancies in their expanding commercial department. One will suit a commercial solicitor about 4 years qualified, the other a solicitor newly qualified or about to qualify. Both positions can expect early involvement and responsibility in the firm's international business. A highly competitive salary will be negotiated. Please apply with C.V. to:

N.G. Harvie,
Beaumont & Son,
1/2 New Street,
London EC2M 4TN.
(Telephone 01-623 6271)

HUNT & HUNT

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We are looking for an able lawyer of over 2 years post qualification experience to join the expanding Litigation Department at our Harrow Office. The candidate will be on civil work at all levels. Salary & benefits negotiable & successful candidates will have prospects. Apply in writing with C.V. to: Mr. J. Hunt, 1/2 New Street, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2UH. Tel: 0700 64433.

ARTICLE CLERKS

required by busy general legal aid practice in Tottenham. Please phone 01-808 7535. ref AW or SM

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Major Oil Company in Kuwait with Multinational work force requires a Senior Legal Officer.

The successful candidate will be a member of a small team headed by the Company's General Counsel. The work has a considerable contract orientation, from contract drafting to negotiation and advice on dispute settlement, and also involves the provision of advice to senior management on a wide range of subjects.

Applicants should be Barristers or Solicitors currently engaged in the commercial law field, preferably in the oil industry, having at least five years experience of contract work relating to major construction projects. They should be able to demonstrate their effectiveness in a demanding and complex environment and ideally they should be under 45.

The total remuneration package is about \$31,000 at current exchange rates. Salaries are presently free of Kuwaiti tax and are fully transferable. Conditions are excellent and include a wide range of side benefits.

Confidential Reply Service: Please write with full CV quoting reference 2025JE on your envelope, listing separately any company to whom you do not wish your details to be sent. CVs will be forwarded directly to our client, who will conduct the interviews. Charles Barker Recruitment Limited, 30 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4EA.

CHARLES BARKER
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Robert Elliott,
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Require an Assistant Solicitor with a bias towards conveyancing. Newly qualified applicants will be considered. A competitive salary will be offered and there are early partnership prospects for the right applicant. Please send CV to:

Goodwin Harte,
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Ref SF or telephone 01-427 8361

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WRENTFORD AND FELTHAM COURTS COMMITTEE

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The Magistrates' Service provides secure employment, great variety and a challenging environment in which to work. Further details and application form by telephone - 01-751 3727. Interviews are likely to be held on 28th May 1986.

A.J.M. Siddons Clerk to the Committee

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Are looking for an ambitious assistant Solicitor with experience in Residential, Commercial and Estate conveyancing. The position would suit a recently qualified person who has a conveyancing background. Excellent salary and benefits. Please write to:

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We require a solicitor to undertake a wide variety of commercial work reporting directly to the Senior Partner. This post would suit a solicitor who wished to specialise in commercial and company work with a property bias. The work would involve some commercial property conveyancing and the applicant would be encouraged to develop an expertise in commercial and company property matters generally.

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Please apply in writing to or telephone Ray Anstis at:
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01-629 5121

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A solicitor, preferably with local government experience is required to join the Legal and Parliamentary section following the promotion of the current post-holder. The job includes monitoring parliamentary activities, briefing councillors and MPs, drafting amendments to legislation and preparing evidence to Select Committees and the like. It also involves maintaining a general legal advisory service for district councils and liaising with a range of government departments and national bodies.

If you would like to discuss the job further please call John Rees (01-828-7831). The salary is within a range from £12,587 to £18,225. The starting salary will be negotiable. Further information and an application form, returnable by 9 May, can be obtained from: Ann Rhodes, Association of District Councils, 9 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6LE. (01-828-7931).

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Apply for further information and an application form to: C J Livesley Esq, BA Solicitor, Junior's Clerk, Court Buildings, Kippax Street, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE33 1AB (Tel Tyneside (091) 455 3671/455 4719)

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We are interested in personable solicitors, whether newly qualified or with post-qualification experience. You may even have your own client following. Some of our current vacancies are listed below so take a look and you could find your ideal position.

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We need a recently qualified solicitor, or someone about to qualify, to carry out a wide variety of commercial and non-marine litigation.

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We are looking for someone who has been working in the pensions field and has up to 3 years' experience in the drafting of interim and definitive deeds and associated documents and rules, contracting out procedures and the pensions aspects of company acquisitions, disposals, mergers and liquidations.

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This very busy department needs assistants with at least 12 months' experience in property work to undertake a heavy volume of mainly commercial property transactions. Your feet will rarely touch the ground.

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Mrs A.E. Gabriel, Richards Butler, 5 Clifton Street, London EC2A 4DQ

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Those interested in our vacancies advertised last week in the Company/Commercial, Tax, Finance and Overseas departments and who haven't replied yet should be ashamed of themselves - but remember, your application is still more than welcome.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

LAWYERS THE ELEMENT OF CHOICE

In the Government Legal Service there are now even greater opportunities and commensurate rewards for ambitious young lawyers.

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You might be concerned with the law as it affects the European Economic Community, companies, insurance, banking, revenue, shipping, aircraft, or many other topics. Whether your interests lie in conveyancing, litigation, advocacy, prosecutions, the environment, employment, agriculture, health, or even intellectual property rights, there are posts which would be of interest to you. The choice is yours and the range is very great.

Most positions are available in London but there are some elsewhere in England and Wales. To qualify you must be a solicitor admitted in England or a barrister called to the English Bar. Suitability for the post will be the determining factor for selection.

Salary (under review) within the range £10,765-£24,290 according to qualifications and experience (£1365 less outside London). All posts carry promotion prospects.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 16 May 1986) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(2)576. The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

GOVERNMENT LEGAL SERVICE

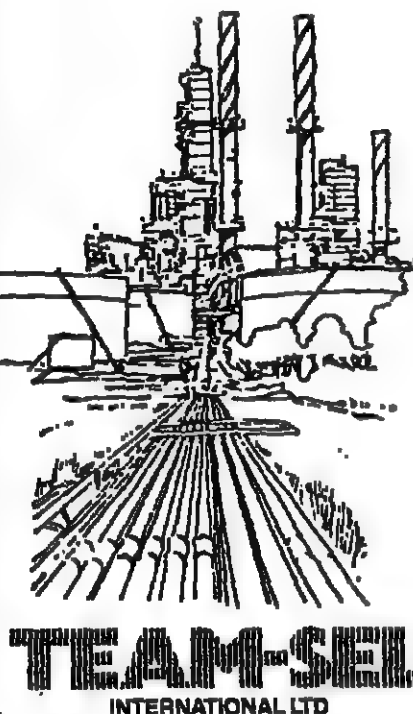
مستشار قانوني

Exceptional opportunities and financial rewards

Our client the Kuwait Oil Company (K.S.C.), has an immediate vacancy for a Qualified Legal Adviser to work in their legal department in Kuwait. Candidates with a degree in Law must also be fluent in written and spoken Arabic, with at least 6 years experience of drafting, reviewing and checking company contracts and tenders covering the legal aspects of: personnel, industrial, commercial and company law. The position involves considerable liaison with government departments and preference will be given to candidates with previous Middle East Oil industry experience.

An excellent benefits package includes Tax Free Salary, Full Family Status where appropriate including accommodation, Generous Leave, Paid Air Fares, Free Medical and Dental Treatments etc.

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A British PLC with a high international profile in its particular industry requires a solicitor or barrister to act as its corporate legal counsel and company secretary, supported by a small qualified staff.

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The requirement is a corporate lawyer with strong personal qualities and the proven capacity to provide a legal service of high quality, up to Board level, in an international business environment. Practical knowledge of EEC legislation is essential. Company secretarial experience is desirable. Age — probably 38-45.

Location — West/North West Home Counties.

Please write in strict confidence with full personal and career details, quoting ref 348/T, to—

Philip Smith

Manpower Consultants

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We require a solicitor with at least two years post qualifications experience for our legal department. Candidates should have good knowledge of company and commercial law as well as of employment law and regulations. Some litigation experience would be desirable. Salary and benefits are negotiable and should prove attractive to the right applicant.

Please apply in writing, enclosing full personal and career details to:

The Legal Department
Abel Management Services S.A.
Melrose House
4/6 Saville Row
LONDON W1X 1AF

Company Secretary Plus

The UK-based management of Parker Pen has just completed a buy-out that has transformed the Newhaven operation from US owned subsidiary to world HQ of 17 operating companies with sales of over £120 Million.

Our Company Secretary — approaching retirement — is consequently faced with the task of administering the complex provisions of the agreements and covenants governing the acquisition and financing of each of these companies, the transfer from the US of our extensive patents and trade marks register, the administration of several pension plans, etc.

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Initially you will be called Assistant Company Secretary. At the very least you will become Company Secretary within two years. Before then we may have heaped on you a few other key roles. That will depend on you.

Starting salary not less than £25,000. Car, non-contributory pension, life assurance and family medical expenses cover; attractive relocation package.

Write fully, and promptly, to Peter Mather, Group Personnel Director, Parker Pen Ltd, Newhaven, East Sussex BN9 9AU.

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If you are qualified under the Justices Clerk's (Qualification of Assistants) Rules 1978, looking to take without supervision all types of court together with oversight of pre and post court functions, and where required, take responsibility for one or more aspects of office administration or finance, then you might be interested in applying for the post of Court Clerk based at Harlow, providing assistance to Epping as required.

Commencing salary and grade will be dependent upon experience. Applicants for the senior post must have at least two years post-qualifying experience as a Court Clerk.

You must hold a full driving licence and preferably have your own car (for which a mileage allowance will be payable) up to £2,000 relocation allowance are payable in approved cases.

Application form and further details from Clerk of the Committee (Personnel Section), County Hall, Chelmsford. Telephone (0245) 267222 ext 2071. Closing date 8th May 1986.

PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS OFFICER (SOLICITOR)

£18,000-£20,000 pa

Our Professional and Public Relations Department requires an experienced solicitor to manage and develop the increasingly important activities in the areas of professional relations, publications and conferences.

The main emphasis will be in creating closer liaison and support for local Law Societies and organised groups of solicitors, which include Commerce and Industry, Local Government, Young Solicitors and the Association of Women Solicitors. The formation of further Law Society groups is currently under discussion. An appreciation of the needs of these various interest groups is therefore essential, together with the ability to communicate, innovate and motivate others to respond effectively to the constantly changing parameters of a solicitor's work.

Acting as deputy to the head of the Department when necessary, the man or woman appointed will ideally have had some involvement in professional politics, be committed to the development of the profession, and be competent to participate enthusiastically in any of the public, parliamentary and press relations work of the Society.

Commencing salary within the above range will depend on experience. Excellent terms and conditions include 23 days annual leave increasing with service, a contributory pension scheme with free Life Assurance, and subsidised staff luncheon room.

Send your CV highlighting experience relevant to this position to Miss J. W. Collinson, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. Closing date 7th May 1986.

THE LAW SOCIETY



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Our clients, a well established firm in Kent, are seeking a lawyer to play a major role in the further expansion of their busy Company/Commercial Department. Caseload consists of commercial agreements, acquisitions and disposals, employment problems and other more general company related work. The position would suit someone who lives in Kent, commutes daily to the City and, having gained valuable experience with a London firm, is now looking to make a career move nearer to home.

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Test Valley has a population of nearly 100,000 and includes extensive rural areas of southern Hampshire.

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For application form and job description please contact the Personnel Department, Council Offices, Dymoke Road, Romsey, Hampshire. (Telephone: 01263 515117, Ext 553) Please quote reference AL3. Closing date for return of application forms Friday, 2nd May, 1986.

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Turner Kenneth Brown's Property Department seeks Solicitors with 2-4 years' commercial conveyancing experience since qualification.

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The firm's clients include listed property companies, developers and financial institutions. We have strong international connections and have recently opened a Hong Kong Office.

Enthusiasm and adaptability are essential qualities in those seeking to join a successful team in a developing firm.

We occupy modern offices in the City designed to create for us an efficient and friendly working environment, making full use of new technology.

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Lawyer

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A qualified Solicitor or Barrister, you should have at least 3 years' practical commercial experience and knowledge of contract law. You must also have strong negotiation and administrative skills together with the ability to work effectively in a small team environment.

A salary of up to £20,000 will be offered and supported by a range of benefits, including non-contributory pension scheme and relocation assistance, where appropriate.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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These applicants will be required to have a minimum of two years' experience in a law firm, and to be able to demonstrate a high level of professional competence and a commitment to the firm's success.

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The appointment will be made for an agreed period of up to five years and may be renewed by agreement. The appointee will be selected jointly by the A.I.J.A. and the University of Melbourne, employed by and responsible to the A.I.J.A. and a member of the Faculty of Law.

Further information and details of application procedure are available on request. All correspondence (marked 'Confidential') should be addressed to the Registrar, The University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, 3052, Australia. Telephone enquiries should be directed to Mr. Russell Huntington (01-053-44717).

Applications close 30 June, 1986

The A.I.J.A. and the University reserve the right to fill the position by invitation.

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If you would like to discuss the job further please call John Ross (01-828-7831). The salary is within a range from £12,597 to £18,225. The starting salary will be negotiable.

Further information and an application form, returnable by 9 May, can be obtained from: Ann Rhodes, Association of District Councils, 9 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6LE, (01-828 7831).

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Applicants must have an aptitude for advocacy - those with prosecuting experience will be preferred, but newly qualified solicitors will also be considered.

It is expected that all lawyers will transfer to the Crown Prosecution Service on the 1st October 1986.

The post carries an essential car user allowance and relocation expenses will be paid where appropriate.

Further details and application form from The Personnel Officer to the Police Authority, County Hall, Bydney Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Tel: Trowbridge 3641 Ext 2049 quoting ref. 86/174. Returnable by 9th May.

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Applications in writing giving age, education, qualifications and experience together with the names and addresses of two referees should reach the undersigned not later than 2nd May 1986, marked 'private and confidential'.

Robert L. STENT
Clerk to the Justices
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You should have demonstrable ability and be keen to deal with all aspects of commercial property within a well-established team.

Salary and benefits will be attractive and will fully reflect the responsibility of the position.

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We are interested in personable solicitors, whether newly qualified or with post-qualification experience. You may even have your own client following. Below are just some of our vacancies - if you don't see anything that interests you this week, keep an eye out for our ad in next Tuesday's Times.

Make no mistake, we're grateful for our ever-growing workload but more willing hands and quick brains are needed. We are looking for lawyers up to 4 years qualified, including recently qualified, who would like a wide variety of quality corporate finance and commercial work (and who have the resilience not to be buried underneath it all).

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Hong Kong is an exciting place to work and our vibrant and enthusiastic office is expanding fast. There are vacancies for corporate, finance and shipping lawyers with up to 3 years' experience in the relevant field.

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Next week: Litigation, Pensions, Property and Shipping.

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BASKETBALL

Ten clubs press on with plans for breakaway league

Leading clubs have lost patience with the English Basketball Association (EBBA) and will go ahead with plans to launch a breakaway division for next season. Ten clubs have committed themselves to the move, despite pressure from the EBBA, who have said they would stand firm against such a move.

Last week Keith Mitchell, president of the EBBA, sent a letter to all clubs stating that the association would not accede to recent proposals received from some of the clubs in the first division of the men's National League. These proposals included passing control of the National League to the association of the clubs for next season.

But the new organization, to be called the Basketball League, said in a statement yesterday: "The members, having now received and carefully considered the statement made by the president of the EBBA, following the meeting with a delegation from the Basketball League, feel that, as yet, no reason has been given why the league cannot commence operation this year and therefore are proceeding with plans to go ahead with the launch of the Basketball League, commencing season 1986-87."

The 10 clubs concerned are: Team Polycell Kingston (the National Cup holders); Sharp Manchester United (first division winners); Portsmouth; Hemel Hempstead Royals; Macclesfield Town; Solihull Moors; Leicester; Simod Crystal Palace; QRS Sunderland; and Happy Easter Bracknell.

The new league are waiting to get confirmation from Manchester United about their joining them and the seventh place will be taken from three of the four clubs. The breakaway group have established offices in central London. The statement added: "It is the declared objective of the Basketball League to encourage the development of the sport in the British Isles by taking total responsibility for national competitive club basketball for women and junior men as well as senior men."

"To this end we will be requesting applications for membership of the second division (senior men), women's divisions and junior men's divisions in the immediate future, vision in the immediate future."

It is still the expressed wish of the members of the Basketball League that the plans and constitution of the league should be formulated with the support and agreement of all the basketball associations of Great Britain.

At least three of the players who embark today on a tour of England team for the qualifying round of the European championships in Copenhagen, will be playing under different coaches for their clubs next season.

Shed Crystal Palace, who have Paul Simpson and Peter Jeremich in the team, will discuss the successor to Jim Goymon, their American coach, who has just resigned, at a board meeting tonight. Happy Easter Bracknell, who have Sam Stiller in the England party, have appointed Mark Dunnington to succeed Andy Brown.

Goymon's departure from Palace is surprising for having taken the club - who were going through a transitional phase - to the finals of the National Championship play-offs at Wembley last month. He leaves somewhat disillusioned for a job as a trainee accountant.

Palace's financial crisis at the turn of the year forced the entire staff, including the 37-year-old

Goymon, to take a reduction in wages. "I wanted out of basketball," he said. "It was the third time in five years of coaching that I had had my salary cut. The way the game was going I felt it was time to go. I didn't see it as a compromise."

Coincidentally, Dunnington, who takes over Bracknell, spent four years at Palace as assistant coach to Danny Palmer. He had a short unsuccessful spell with Brighton before leading Bracknell United and Camden out of the second division. Last season, working under David Timms, who was voted coach of the year, they took Bracknell to the top eight.

Although Bracknell were looking for a full-time coach in place of Brown, who refused to go full-time, Dunnington, aged 28, a PE teacher, has convinced the club's chairman, Brian Naysmith, that he will devote as much time as required to coaching, public relations and clinics.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMPANIES Would like to hear from you. If you have written a book that deserves publication, write to: THE TIMES BOOK CLUB LTD, 20, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3DF. Tel: 01-353 3000. Fax: 01-353 3001.

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FOOTBALL

Summer

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RESULTS

POOLS FORECAST by Paul Newman

FIRST DIVISION

[illegible]

Chelsea are poised to pay a club record £400,000 for Gordon Durie, the Hibernian for-

resigns **Nicholl's**

in Munich, has forced his way back into West Germany's team after a seven-year absence. He took in demerol as a

Brian Glanville is Football correspondent of the Sunday Times

Football

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

Bremen (Reuters) — Black-market tickets for today's crucial league clash between Borussia Mönchengladbach and Borussia Dortmund are selling for up to 100 euros (about \$120) on the Internet.

Some 500 police officers,

the top of the table if they win — with one match left to play on Saturday.

The West German forward, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, who plays for Inter, are all expected to appear at White Hart Lane.

TRIPART LEAGUE: Goole v Caernar-

1. Author Document Number
2. Page

By Richard Streeton

Whether, with more time, a compromise will be found is uncertain. Mr Palmer was left to find solace from the similar

Umpires panel **Rain permits**
for World Cup **only 22 balls**

to play yesterday
PARKS: Somerset 236 for 9 dec (R J
 117 not out); Oxford University 11

BOWLS

BARNSTAPLE: National father and son indoor championships; semi-finals: N and K

Logansport, Conference Center) Sheet of an original (MUST J-0, D-2, B-3)
Description: 1 small bk. Made A-3, A-1.

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent
Dennis Andries, the Britis

box and fight", did light training in the 130-year-old mansion. It was no empty boast when he said "I have been blessed with

But Parrott smoothly won the first four finger exercises.

20-73, 71-36, 61-49); A Higgins bt J
ancer 10-7 (Higgins first: 17-116, 88-0,
82, 78-38, 87-29, 74-34, 77-0, 73-0, 87-
74-41, 34-74, 32-82, 41-60, 12-66, 58-
44-73, 86-23).

ckenzie bt Dean, 1-8, 8-5, 8-5; McCollum bt
brook, 8-2, 8-2; Snow bt Denby, 6-2, 6-2.
ni-finals: Lovell bt Mackenzie, 6-1, 5-6, 6-
McCollum bt Snow, 6-3, 2-6, 8-5. Final
vbt bt McCollum, 6-5, 6-5, 6-4.

Bernaboe (Fr) & H. Schwarz (Wg), 6-

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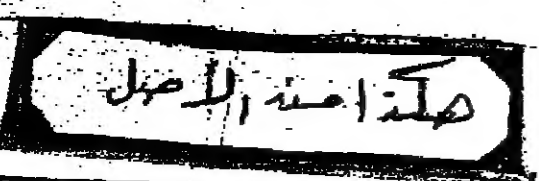
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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear
and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00** **Coffee** AM. Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20 and 8.20; and a review of the morning's news at 8.55. Plus, the junior and adult advice lines; Alan Titchmarsh's spring gardening hints; and a recipe from Glynis Christie.
- 9.20** **Coffee** 10.30 Play School.
- 10.50** **World Snooker**. Mark Stevens against Dean Reynolds; and Willie Thorne versus Stephen Hendry.
- 12.30** **News** After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Goodall. Includes news headlines with subtitles, 12.55 Regional news and weather.
- 1.00** **Pebble Mill** at One presented by Paul Cole and Josephine Buchanan. Friends of the Earth representatives talk to wildlife expert Chris Baines about their concerns over conservation; and Sylvia Bishop has dog training advice. 1.45 Map and Stuff.
- 2.00** **World Snooker**. More action from the Crucible Theatre, Sheffield. 2.00 Songs of Praise from the parish church of St Mary and St Nicholas, Spalding. (C) 2.30 **Coffee** 2.55 Regional news.
- 3.55** **The Amazing Adventures of Morph**. (r) 4.00 **Stiggoe** on Richard Stiggoe with the third programme in his series on what to do if stuck in traffic. 4.15 Laurel and Hardy. Cartoon series 4.20 **Johnny Briggs**. Episode five of the 15-part children's series 4.35 **Life On The Street** of a comedy series with pop music.
- 5.00** **John Craven's Newsround** 5.05 **Seeview**. Comedy serial set in a seaside holiday house. (r) 5.35 **Roller Hare** Cartoon Time. (r)
- 6.00** **News** with Sue Lawley and Andrew Harvey. Weather. **6.35** **Heddy** with Cliff Michelson. Anne Gregg reports on her Danube cruise from Austria to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. John Carter has been soaking up the sun in Marrakech.
- 7.30** **EastEnders**. How did Den and Angie enjoy Ibiza? (C) 7.45 **One By One**. The final episode of the serial based on the Zoo Vet books by David Taylor. (r) (C) 8.00 **Party Political**. Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 9.05** **News** with Julia Somerville and John Humphrys.
- 9.35** **The Kenny Everett Television Show**. Madcap comedy from the talented and original comedian. (r) 10.05 **Miss Perfect**. A comedy about a woman who is the only woman in the army of her former boyfriend who introduces her to his drug-taking friends when they attend an elegant party. Will her love outweigh her loyalty to her job? (C) 10.30 **Flora** introduced by Michael Parkinson. There are reviews of Maria - A True Story; Caravaggio; and Ramo - Unarmed and Dangerous. Bob Hoskins talks about his career on the set of his new film, Mona Lisa, in which he co-stars with Michael Caine. State Visit of the King and Queen to Spain. The State Banquet given by the Queen in St George's Hall, Windsor Castle, for King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia. The commentator is David Dimbleby.
- 11.25** **Westminster**.
- 12.00** **Westminster**.

TV-AM

- 6.15** **Good Morning Britain** presented by Alan Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30; 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; exercises at 6.55; cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.55; and school leavers without qualifications at 8.25. **Jani Barnett's** postbag at 8.40; Anita Roddick at 9.00; the story of cancer victim, Christine Pitt, at 9.12.
- ITV LONDON**
- 9.25** **Thames news headlines**. For Schools: how to use adjectives and nouns. For the hearing impaired: 9.50. The natural history of a city 10.00. Two children explore rural landscape and plant life 10.20. Biology: electron microscopy 10.40. Comparing animals' eyes with those of humans 11.10. Winter jobs on a farm 11.27. Growing 11.44. **Jani Barnett** discusses her book, *Badger on the Barge*.
- 12.00** **Cockleshell Bay**. Sea-side adventures of the Cockle family. For the young. 12.10 **Robbie**. Learning made fun with puppets. (r) 12.30 **The Sunbathers**.
- 1.00** **News** at One with Leonard Ross. 1.30 **Fifty Fifty**. News. 1.30 **Fifty Fifty**. Her father has been set up for murder after she sees him at the airport with another man.
- 2.30** **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy chairs a discussion on "What has gone wrong with our weather?" With professional meteorologist Jack Scott and Roger Hunt, and speakers, Arthur Macdonald and Bill Pegg. 3.00 **University Challenge**. Bristol versus Liverpool. 3.25 **Thames news headlines** 3.30 **The Young Doctors**.
- 4.00** **Cockleshell Bay**. A part of the programme shown at noon 4.10 **The Sunbathers**. A new cartoon series, narrated by Frankie Howerd, about an accident-prone family and their pets. 4.20 **Sooty**, presented by Matthew Corbett. 4.25 **Cartoon Time** with Woody Woodpecker. 4.45 **Superman** (r) (C) 4.55 **Connections**. Quiz game. News with Alastair Stewart 6.00 **Thames**.
- 8.25** **Reporting London**. Bill Wymore reports on the police chief inspector who is spending thousands of pounds of his own money to prove he was a victim of a Masonic conspiracy. Plus, is organic food really organic?
- 7.00** **Emmerdale Farm**. Jack and Pat Sugden start their new life earlier than they expected.
- 7.30** **Duty Free**. Comedy series about two British couples on holiday together in Spain. (r) (C) 8.00 **Magnum, P.I.** Is seriously injured when his helicopter crashes into the sea. Magnum's investigation uncovers the fact that the aircraft was downed by gunfire.
- 9.00** **The Queen and the Commonwealth**. The Queen remembers some of her memorable tours, and Commonwealth leaders and British statesmen talk about the role of the Queen as head of the Commonwealth. (see Choice)
- 10.15** **A Party Political**. Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 10.20** **News** with Alastair Burnet and Pamela Armstrong.
- 10.50** **Flora** introduced by Michael Parkinson. There are reviews of Maria - A True Story; Caravaggio; and Ramo - Unarmed and Dangerous. Bob Hoskins talks about his career on the set of his new film, Mona Lisa, in which he co-stars with Michael Caine. State Visit of the King and Queen to Spain. The State Banquet given by the Queen in St George's Hall, Windsor Castle, for King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia. The commentator is David Dimbleby.
- 11.25** **Westminster**.
- 12.00** **Westminster**.

CHOICE

made for television. I have a reservation about it. It is about the technique of going from black-and-white to colour and back again. Although the director, Edgar Reitz, has explained his reasons for the colour changes - to point up the shifts in mood and narrative viewpoint - I still find them arbitrary and irritating. Otherwise, nothing but praise.

Radio choice: Rossi's *Stabat Mater*, under Sir John Eliot Gardiner, with BBC SO and Chorus (Radio 4, 3.15pm), and *Every Scrap I Can Get*, Kenneth Hudson's feature about a printed ephemera collector, the extraordinary John Johnson. (Radio 4, 8.30pm)

BBC 2

- 6.55** **Open University: Science - Stars and Spectra**. Ends 7.25.
- 9.00** **Coffee**. 9.25 **Daytime on Two**. A mountain rescue operation 9.50 **Choosing the right fabric for the night** 10.15 **The BAFTA award-winning two-part play** about the first serious relationship 10.38 **The Haves and the Have Not** 11.00 **Brook's largest city** 11.30 **Microelectronics: Sensing and Decoding** 12.00 **Ministers** 12.07 **Coffee**.
- 12.30** **World Snooker**. Willie Thorne plays the game's youngest professional, 17-year-old Stephen Hendry, and Kirk Stevens concludes his match against Dean Reynolds.
- 2.30** **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 2.30) 2.40 **Makes your own animated film** for the hearing impaired. 2.50 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 2.50) 3.00 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 3.00) 3.10 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 3.10) 3.20 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 3.20) 3.30 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 3.30) 3.40 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 3.40) 3.50 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 3.50) 4.00 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 4.00) 4.10 **German**. A two-part play about a five-year-old German conversation (ends at 4.10) 4.20 **German**. 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Bailey swells the sick-list

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The England squad's training on the Monday morning before an international would not be the same if it was not followed by an extensive medical bulletin. Yesterday was no exception. Bobby Robson, the manager, admits that the annual fixture against Scotland, to be staged at Wembley tomorrow night, has "taken a knock".

So, as usual, have several of the England players. The most serious injury occurred towards the end of the practice that was held in pouring rain at Bisham Abbey. Bailey, acting as a mobile barrier and coated in mud, fell awkwardly on the sodden turf and had to be carried off on a stretcher.

Bailey remained locked in a bent position, and it is thought that he may have damaged a cartilage. He stayed at the team's hotel overnight and will travel back to Manchester this morning unless the problem straightens itself out. Eight years ago, he recalls optimistically, it did.

Bailey, England's third choice and United's second choice goalkeeper, is out of tomorrow's match and could be out of consideration for the World Cup finals as well.

Ferguson's dilemma

The Liverpool pair, Kenny Dalglish and Alan Hansen, are in danger of missing Scotland's game against England at Wembley tomorrow night. Both have knee injuries and neither took part in yesterday's training session under the supervision of Alex Ferguson, the Scotland manager.

Ferguson said: "I have a definite problem. At the moment I would say both are very doubtful." Richard Gough, the Dundee United defender, also failed to take part in the training session because of a thigh injury but Ferguson believes he will be fit.

Robson has not yet planned to summon a deputy. "I'm going to wait 24 hours to give him every chance to recover," he said.

He will give Francis the same opportunity. An X-ray examination yesterday morning revealed that his injury was not as bad as was first reported. His cheek bone, though painful and badly bruised, is not fractured and he was able to fly from Italy later in the afternoon to join the party.

Robson would clearly prefer to select Francis if he is fit. In the absence of Lineker and Woodcock, he would have no other choice but to ask either Barnes or Beardsley, both of whom were involved in first division games last night, to play for the third time in five days.

The most obvious replacement is Cottee. West Ham United's exciting young forward who is in prolific goal-scoring form, but he also was in action last night. Francis's hopes of appearing at Wembley tomorrow and in the World Cup squad on Monday will depend on his reactions during training this afternoon. Huddle, still afflicted by a sore knee which restricts his

movement for up to 48 hours after playing, has been rested recently by Tottenham Hotspur and also by Robson yesterday. Huddle pointed out that the complaint was not on his mind for the first time last Saturday and he will be available.

So will Waddle, his club colleague. After suffering from a debilitating virus since last month's trip to the Soviet Union, the "colour" has returned to his cheeks and the spring to his step, Robson said. He added: "I think that he needed to lose some weight anyway, if not as much as 9lb."

Apart from those missing from his front line, England's manager has lost Wright from his back four, and Bryan Robson from his midfield. He expects to announce his line-up at noon and it should comprise Shilton, Stevens, Butcher, Watson, Sansom, Huddle, Wilkins, Hodge, Hateley, Francis and Waddle.

"With only a fortnight to go until the end of the season and this being designated as an international week, I anticipated having all of my players available for one of the biggest games in the English calendar," he commented. "But we have suffered some setbacks and so have the under-21 side."

"It is a shame but the way our League football is run, what else can we expect?" Robson confirmed that the match against Scotland will be decided, if necessary, by penalties rather than an extra half-hour. "You don't think the players need any more football, do you?"

ATHLETICS

When Seko has the last word after coming first

By Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent

We were not quite ready for Toshihiko Seko's Press conference after he had won the London Marathon on Sunday morning. All that television talk about the effects of 1,000 years of Buddhism, about his subservience to his coach and Zen master, his serious face at the start, and metronomic pace at the end despite the pain from an injured foot and an over-late first half left everyone to expect the typical inscrutable Japanese.

Not so, Seko, pronounced with a short 'e' rather than like the watches that the BBC commentary team were advertising, was a model of relaxed humour. Looking much younger than his 29 years, he listened patiently to long-winded questions, answering affably through his interpreter, and even once interjecting in English to a shorter question. "Yes, I will run 10,000 metres in Oslo this summer".

With even more impeccable timing than in his race, Seko left the laugh until last. Trying to solicit some oriental wisdom for his readers, one newsman asked his advice as the first finisher to the last across the line. Seko first enquired how long the last finisher would take, and when told around 10 hours, he shook with laughter and said, "Get something to eat. You must be very hungry."

Despite the stomach ailment that forced her to drop out after about four miles, Veronique Marot, holder of the national best of 2hr 28min 4sec was considered the only woman of sufficient standards to go to the European championships in Stuttgart this summer. Priscilla Welch prefers to pursue prize-money on the United States roads, while Sally Anne Hales is finishing her last year of medical studies. Sarah Rowell, Julia Gates

and Glynnis Penney were selected by England for the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh. The men's selections have been confirmed as Hugh Jones and Allister Hutton to join Steve Jones in Stuttgart, while Phil O'Brien and Kevin Foster were added to the English pre-selection of Charlie Spedding for Edinburgh.

Chris Brasher, the marathon director, reiterated yesterday's London race in the wake of the GLC's dissolution. Without the use of County Hall, Festival Hall and the surrounding areas, Brasher gave warning that the biggest city marathon in the world, with 19,261 starters and 18,175 finishers this year, could be restricted to 10,000 next year.

In all the marathon hype, another tremendous road race victory for Steve Harris, the best of his career got overlooked on Saturday afternoon. Harris won the Perugia 17km race in Italy, a very hilly event, in 51min 46sec, but far more impressive than that time is the list of world-class performers behind Harris.

Mike Musycki was second, Jon Solly, the other great young British 5,000 metres runner, was third. Behind them were Some Kuge and Paul Kipkoech, of Kenya, and Mark Nenow, of the United States. Fernando Mamede, the world 10,000 metres record holder, was seventh, and John N'Gugi, the world cross country champion could only finish 17th.

SQUASH RACKETS

Conquest Norman is hoping to achieve

By Colin McQuillan

Ross Norman is a slightly retiring figure when he is off the squash court, given to easy acquiescence or phlegmatic rejection of others' planning. If one had not seen him practice his craft, it might be tempting to view the 27-year-old New Zealander as something of a soft touch.

Those who face him in combat learn to fear his phenomenal athletic strength and his implacable dedication to victory. Apart, that is, from Jahangir Khan, the 22-year-old world champion who will complete five years of undefeated international competition tonight if he resists Norman yet again in the final of the Hi-Tec British Open championships at Wembley. Norman has pursued Jahangir doggedly around the world this season, constantly raising his game beyond the rest of the professional pack but hardly disturbing the winning rhythm of the young Pakistani maestro.

Eight of Jahangir's finals featured Norman, who lost another to Chris Dittmar in

South Africa but won anything else not entered by the world champion. Including nine victorious National League appearances for Cannons Club in London, the New Zealander is calculated to have played 127 top flight international matches since losing to his compatriot Stuart Davenport in the 1985 quarter finals at Wembley. In the same period Jahangir has played only 59 matches in defence of his undefeated international record and dropped only a couple of games in the process.

Tonight's women's final is a replay of the 1984 British Open climax in which Lisa Devo, of England, lost to Susan Devoy, who now seeks a third successive win. Miss Opie narrowly defeated second seeded Lucy Soutter, the national champion, on Sunday and Miss Devoy easily overcame Martine Le Moignan, also of England.

RESULT: Men: Semi-final: Jahangir Khan (Pak) bt S Davenport (NZ), 9-0, 9-2.

CYCLING

Top riders set to test Kelly

By John Wilcockson

A battle between the double Tour de France winner, Laurent Fignon, the 1985 winner, Pedro Delgado, and the world No. 1, Sean Kelly, is expected in the 41st Tour of Spain, which starts today with a 3.5 mile time-trial at Palma, Mallorca.

Last year Robert Millar, of Scotland, was robbed of victory in the race by a coalition of Spanish teams on the penultimate stage. He has not shown his best form yet this season and he said yesterday that he was apprehensive about the Spanish race.

For the first time the Vuelta (as the race is called in Spain) has been given an equal standing with the much older Tour of Italy in the Super Prestige Pernod competition, which encompasses the season's 30 most important races.

Kelly is again leading the competition despite not scoring points last Sunday when he was deprived of a chance of victory in the Liege-Bastogne-Liege classic because of mechanical problems.

Kelly explained: "I was ahead of Argentina, the eventual winner, when I changed gear on the last big climb, and my chain went into the spokes. The team mechanic had not adjusted the gears properly. That should not happen. Asked about his chances in the Tour of Spain, the Irishman said: "It is a less mountainous race than last year so I think I have a good chance of winning. I do not consider Fignon to be a big threat. He has come back quickly after his knee operation and I do not think he is strong enough yet to win a three-week race. Delgado and Millar will be my main opponents, along with Ruiz-Cabestany".

Pello Ruiz-Cabestany briefly held the lead in the Vuelta last year, and this tall Basque rider will benefit from the four time-trials which represent one of the keys to victory. It should be a fascinating race but it is my guess that the all-round qualities of Kelly will enable him to celebrate with a glass of sherry when the race finishes.

GOLF

Lyle can bank on a merited bonus

By Mitchell Platts

Sandy Lyle will be paid £25,000 before he hits a ball in his first-round match against Christy O'Connor junior in the Epsom Grand Prix of Europe matchplay championship, which will start at St Pierre, Cheshire, on May 9.

Lyle, the Open champion, thoroughly earned that sum by finishing No. 1 in the Epsom Order of Merit in 1985. He collects the rewards simply by playing at St Pierre. But Bernhard Langer and Severiano Ballesteros, second and third in the 1985 money-list, have decided not to compete, thereby forfeiting their bonuses of £15,000 and £12,000 respectively.

Epsom, who committed themselves to a £3 million budget, including £787,000 in prize-money, when signing a three-year agreement, opted not to dangle any juicier carrots in terms of appearance money.

Don Pinchbeck, the general manager of Epsom (UK) Ltd, the computer company, said: "The game of golf is more important than any one individual. We are extremely happy with our field."

The absence of Langer and Ballesteros has lifted the prize fund from £100,000 to £127,000. In 1987, there will be a substantial increase with £250,000 on offer, and the winner of this year's Epsom Order of Merit will receive £35,000 simply for turning up. Epsom are correct to consider

er this to be an attractive formula, although the question of appearance money continues to cause controversy, with a solution unlikely while some company chairmen command their special events departments to entice the leading players to compete.

The irony is that some leading players willingly admit that the European game would be stronger if there was no appearance money whatsoever. At the same time, they insist that there are still too many clandestine deals to justify taking an individual stand.

Meanwhile, the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth, the next tour event in Britain after the Epsom tournament, has still to announce their field, though it seems that they, too, might take a similar approach regarding appearance money. If that is the case, Ballesteros and Langer will not be seen in Britain until the Dunhill Masters in June.

Ken Schofield, the PGA European Tour executive director, has also said that he will not offer any European tour member a release from the PGA Championship so Lyle, if he declines to compete, could be sitting in his home on the Wentworth Estate while the tournament unfolds no more than a driver and an eight-iron shot away from him.

OLYMPIC GAMES

Professional move

Seoul (Reuters) — A plan to open the Olympics to professional athletes is expected to be endorsed by a majority of sports officials from 157 countries meeting here this week.

If eventually approved by the IOC, possibly at the full session to be held in Switzerland in October, the proposals will finally dispose of the amateur code which has been the cornerstone of the Games.

The IOC hope highly-paid sports stars such as the footballer, Diego Maradona, and tennis player, Boris Becker,

will eventually be able to take part in the Games.

Other proposals here include one by Argentina to make Spanish an official Olympic language, along with English and French. Brisbane's bid for the 1992 Olympics has been enhanced by the announcement of a \$20 million subsidy to help teams travel to Australia. Israel has also been given a boost by the announcement that it will be readmitted to the worldwide Olympic community to be re-admitted to the Asian Games following her eight-year exclusion.

England's women, who won the Uber Cup silver medal last time, also have an important first encounter, against the home country on Thursday. If they survive, the chances of a medal will hang as they did last time on a match against the rapidly-improving South Koreans.

Perhaps the odds are against a repeat of the 3-2 win in Kuala Lumpur two years ago, although Helen Troke, England's European champion, will still rely on the opportunity of bringing down the new all-England champion Kim Yun Ja.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Victory for Zoeller

Hilton Head Island, South Carolina — Fuzzy Zoeller, of the United States, scored a birdie at the final hole to win the \$450,000 (about £300,000) Sea Pines Heritage golf classic on Sunday by one stroke. Greg Norman, of Australia, and two Americans, Roger Maltbie and Chip Beck, finished level in second place on 277, seven strokes under par.

Norman, Maltbie and Beck had completed their rounds ahead of Zoeller, who began the final hole tied with them. Zoeller hit an eight-iron 15 feet behind the hole and putted precisely for the ninth victory of his 11-year career. FINAL SCORES (US unless stated): 276: F Zoeller, 68, 68, 71, 277: G Norman (Aus), 70, 68, 69, 70; R Maltbie, 67, 72, 68, 69; C Beck, 70, 67, 70, 278: J Haas, 71, 60, 66, 71, 278: T Kim, 70, 72, 70, 67; R Floyd, 69, 72, 72, 66; K Green, 71, 70, 71, 67, 281: H Sutton, 71, 71, 69, 70; D Foster, 69, 68, 75, 71; D Edwards, 74, 70, 70, 67.

High point

The real tennis team competition for the Bathurst Cup between Australia, Britain, France and the United States begins at Queen's Club today.

Hot shots

Bob Northover, of the British Pistol Club, Bisley, and Mike Cutler, of Maidenhead, have been selected to represent England in the centre-fire pistol events at the Commonwealth Games. Northover won the Army open pistol championship last year; Cutler held the title for the previous two years.

Amis record

The Warwickshire batsman, Dennis Amis, received £85,000 from his testimonial last year, surpassing the previous county record of £45,000, set by Bob Willis in 1981.

BADMINTON

England in at the deep end

By Richard Eaton

England's depleted Thomas Cup team will plunge straight into the humid cauldron of the famous Istora Senayan to play their important match against Malaysia in their opening encounter in Jakarta tomorrow.

In the two previous Thomas Cups England beat Malaysia, first to reach the last four and subsequently to win the bronze medal. The odds, however, will be against either happening again.

Missing from the Thomas and Uber squads are Norz Perry, who won her world doubles title in the same stadium six years ago, and Martin Dew, the European mixed doubles champion, whose disagreements with the manager, Jake Downey, have never been satisfactorily resolved.

Also absent through injury will be Dew's partner, Dipak Tailor, and the charismatic Steve Butler, who was England's outstanding singles player last time, losing only once. The last-minute replacements are Richard Outterside and Mike Brown, leaving the team with a strangely lopsided look: five doubles players out of eight.

Victory can probably only come with three singles players. Steve Baddeley, Nick Yates and Darren Hall. Defeat will almost certainly deny England the chance of a medal because China, who will be trying to win back the title from the home country, are in the same group.

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Prospect of a fairer country

By David Miller

On the main highway out of Cape Town last week a Cape Coloured factory worker by the name of Solomon was trying to hitch a lift 450 miles north to the Transvaal border to bury his 86-year-old mother, who had died the day before. He had less than one rand (40p) in his pocket. A worker's relief pass is nine rand. He is paid fortnightly — and pay day was four days away. There was no question of an advance from his employer.

At the Western Transvaal Vacht Club, where they were staging one of the events of the recent South African Games, the elderly white steward confronted a small group of visitors: myself and four black Swazi fellow journalists. Grudgingly, and only after discovering that we were from the Press, did he allow us into the pavilion, saying to the Swazis: "The results are over there — if you can understand them."

The only hope for South Africa, as one of the more progressive white sports administrators said dispassionately of his own parents, is when this generation has died. Go to Witwatersrand University and see the karate competitions, with wholly integrated audience, competitors and judges within a single non-racial federation, and you know that there is long-term hope.

Can time enough be gained in the face of justifiable township unrest and violence, of teenagers' hell-bent on the destruction of the regime? The townships, with their degrading conditions, are no more all-white than the whites are all-evil.

I drove through Soweto. The glances at a white were hostile and sullen but the children were eager to be photographed. Ron Pickering's anti-apartheid television film does not show the areas of Soweto as middle-class as Cheadle or Esler. "The majority of blacks do not want to fight. The problem is they no longer have control of their children," Joe "Old Bones" Senakongo, a former professional middleweight boxer who has lived all his life in a township, said.

When I went to a first division football match in Thokoza, one of four whites in a 15,000 crowd, and got a hard-boiled egg sandwich, bought at a snack stall, immovably stuck in my throat and could not breathe, the salesman was thoroughly good-natured and accommodately slapped me on the back.

At an ice skating gala there was an emotional moment that makes anyone, of whatever colour, grieve for the wrongs perpetrated by whites over three centuries. The Black Panthers, a coloured Cape Town group, performed in national costume to rhythmic music. The audience were mostly white. As the dance reached a crescendo they became gripped by the performance, and finally burst into spontaneous applause which recognized no barriers. It was not a pretence.

South Africa is transparently not a fair country. We know there are essential humiliations of non-whites. Yet there are enough genuine people trying to achieve a peaceful revolution to deserve the opportunity to avoid a bloody revolution, even if the government's liberalization is not moving fast enough.

Over the weekend the South African Sports Federations issued a statement demanding that the government abolish the remaining inequities of the apartheid policy. The Mixed Marriage Act and the pass laws may be relaxed but the restrictions in education, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act (recording colour) are still there. As Bishop Tutu has said, the difference between the American civil rights movement of the Sixties and the black South African bid for human rights is that in America the law was on their side.

But men such as Eddie Barlow, the former Test cricketer and adviser behind the Sports Federations' statement, are prepared to push and embarrass the government all they can in pursuit of national freedom of association which already exists in most sports. However, before South Africa can sport can hope to reach its attempt to regain international recognition, it needs a change of face at the top.

Long-standing officials such as Rudolf Opperman and Dennis McDowd, veterans of the Olympic movement, Danie Craven in rugby and Joe Parnesky in cricket, who represent the old regime, must retire. However, much they have done for integration, they will not convince black Africa that they did not do so only because they had to.

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